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Tower Views

by Clearway

Roosevelt Gains Security
Spanish Armistice Wavers
A Robin Sings in the Ruin

"This is—and will be recorded so in history—a momentous day for the common people of America." Thus Senator Robert Wagner, author of the Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act, which are brought into prominence by recent Supreme Court decisions, interprets the liberal trend of the court and its probable reaction on the everyday citizen. May 24 indeed proves a momentous day in New Deal history. The nine august gentlemen of the highest bench render a decision, 5 to 4, for job insurance, 7 to 2 for old-age pensions; President Roosevelt proposes a maximum hour-minimum-wage anti-child labor law which would "extend the frontiers of social progress" far beyond present bounds, and Senator Wagner urges extension of the Social Security Act to include "those groups as yet uncovered by its provisions." Historic or not, the day certainly marks the removal of considerable cause for administrative complaint over conservative obstructions, and leaves the way open for wide extention of the President's program.

* * *

In the light of the apparent liberal-mindedness of the court, and the greater skill revealed by New Dealers in writing bills compatible with constitutionality, the gates seem swung at a hospitable angle for legislation on social and economic lines which may be interpreted as national in scope. Behind the opinions there seems to be an impression that not only is the Social Security Act legal, but it is also justified by the general economic situation. Therefore the breach between the New Deal and the Supreme Court seems closing, and, what is more important, closing without the necessity of "packing" or "rejuvenating" the highest bench.

* * *

To all intents and purposes, President Roosevelt has achieved, to a considerable degree, what he set out to achieve five years ago so far as legalizing his social and economic proposals is concerned. The achievement will be hailed with gratification by those who are impatient of social evolutionary processes and probably accepted with relief by those who have so long awaited a settled state of thought in order to intelligently plan ahead. From both liberal and conservative camps, therefore, there is likely to come a general demand that the nation be allowed a period of tranquillity wherein legislative victories may be consolidated, the benefits of liberal legislation experienced and the normal processes of initiative and expansiveness in business be allowed to function without fears of radical reshuffles.

* * *

The most potent question in the Spanish civil war situation today is: Can the Basques hold out against insurgent might? While, at the gates of Madrid, the attacks and counter-attacks of Loyalists and insurgents have reached stalemate, more insurgent troops creep in toward Bilbao, depending upon superior forces to overcome the traditional fighting qualities of a race of people whose beginnings are lost in the dim reaches of antiquity. Through wheat fields, cabbage patches, interminable orchards, the red berets of the rebel Carlists bob like torches, threatening the ancient land. It seems impossible that the Basques can hold their own, but the Basque tradition is very strong. They always have held their own. Sometimes precedent is more potent than powder.

* * *

Affected nations outside Spain see the question of foreign volunteers in the civil war as one of the most serious problems presented by the Franco uprising. With Great Britain and France devoting their best efforts toward peace, the impression prevails that only with the withdrawal of such volunteers could any discussion of armistice between the conflicting forces be reasonably broached. British Anthony Eden, it is said, plans to present the question before the League now meeting at Geneva with the hope that out of that gathering of diplomats may come enough influence to induce the nations involved to recall participants from the Spanish zone. Italy and Russia decline to commit themselves, but other nations, including Germany, indicate sympathy for the idea. Much, therefore, is expected of the next non-intervention committee meeting. The danger is that, with so many shoulders carrying chips, a two-party altercation may result in a free-for-all. How the world longs for a *disarmament* free-for-all!

* * *

In the blackened skeleton of the once majestic Hindenburg, a mother robin builds its nest. Flitting through the mass of charred debris, it comes to rest on a blue egg, sheltered by a twisted girder. Above the sense of disaster, the suggestion of defeat, the mesmerism of loss, a little, new expression of unending life presently will wing forth to bear a song away. Thus a humble, cheerful, audacious bird brings a lesson to humanity. There is no wreckage whence a song may not arise.

Guernica Oak Tree Reported as Safe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hendaye, France

The Basques continue to bewail the destruction of Guernica by the rebels. One reason is that Guernica was in a way the Holy City of the Basques. Here grew that long venerated symbol of their independence, the Oak Tree of Guernica.

Three-score years or so ago the Guernica tree withered, but from a tiny shoot a new tree sprouted. The Basques believed this to be a good omen of renewed vigor for their race.

In the midst of their distress over the destruction of Guernica they speak of the preservation once more of the Oak Tree with almost bated breath.

The Junta which had almost full autonomy in the Basque provinces used to meet under this tree. Agreements signed under this tree were held sacred.

League Tension Eased as Negus' Absence Assured

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia prevented development of a delicate diplomatic situation today by announcing that his former East African Empire will not be represented when the League of Nations Assembly meets in Geneva tomorrow.

Speculation has been widespread in diplomatic circles whether the Emperor could be persuaded to keep his representatives away from Geneva. Premier Mussolini's delegates have boycotted previous League deliberations at which Ethiopian representatives were present.

The reported decision of Emperor Haile Selassie to refrain at this time from pressing his claim to be represented in the League Assembly contrasts sharply with the vigorous campaign waged by the Negus in person at Geneva only eight months ago.

Flying from London to Geneva, he won a notable victory with the aid of the small powers in the League. His delegation was seated even though Italy had made dire threats against the League if it took this action.

Situation Has Changed

At that time world opinion still ran high against Italian aggression. The seizure of Ethiopia had been condemned by the League. Economic sanctions for the first time had been applied to an aggressor nation by more than 50 countries. The claim of Italy to legal title based on conquest was denied under the nonrecognition doctrine.

Many members of the League have adhered to that position. But in the interval since the Assembly met in September, 1936, and the current Extraordinary Session, several nations, including Switzerland, have extended "de jure," or full legal recognition, to Italy's conquest.

Britain and France have notably cooled in the ardor some of their leaders once displayed on behalf of Ethiopia after British public opinion had whipped the Government back into line following the abortive Hoare-Laval plan to divide Ethiopia.

Avoids Swiss Turndown

The Swiss recognition of Italy's claim raises a special difficulty for Haile Selassie, since his envoys might find their passports invalid if presented at Swiss frontiers. The issue is avoided by his decision to send no envoys at this time.

For some time after Italy had forced Emperor Haile Selassie to flee, he contended that he still had a capital in western Ethiopia, at Gore. Finally this fell to the Italians, and the last shred of evidence usually accepted by international law to maintain a claim to sovereignty has disappeared.

The Emperor's status in the League naturally suffered from this situation. Each nation which extended recognition to Italy's claim drove Haile Selassie farther from the likelihood of keeping up the appearance of a position he no longer exercised in fact.

That is the inner contradiction which arises in efforts to apply a nonrecognition doctrine under present world conditions. Haile Selassie's possibility of making good on his claim appears to be growing dimmer rapidly.

U. S. Stage Told to Borrow Leaf From Hollywood's Book; Experts Confer on Problems

Awards for Players and Directors, Control of Producers and Improvement of Houses Among Suggestions Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—That the stage could well take a leaf out of the book of Hollywood and organize its resources was the burden of the remarks made at the first sessions yesterday of the national conference of the newly formed American Theater Council. There are to be seven discussion sections, four luncheons and a closing midnight entertainment at the Hotel Astor Thursday. For the first time, all interests concerned with the welfare of the American theater have here gathered to consider what action may be taken for the good of the stage.

Brock Pemberton, producer, was in the chair at the first business session, presenting his own program before introducing the speakers. He would offer five reforms:

1. So organize as to bring into line "rugged individualist" producers who insisted on going their own way, regardless of changed conditions that require united action.
2. Bestow annual awards upon the best play, actor and stage director.
3. Put a seal of approval upon worthy touring attractions.
4. Establish new contractual relations with young players and young playwrights, with the object of making Hollywood offers less attractive.
5. Request newspaper publishers to permit producers an option as to whether a play was to receive a news notice or a criticism.

Like several other speakers, Mr. Pemberton felt that it was unfair that all plays be approached by critics in the spirit of comparing the general run of stage offerings with the best things that necessarily come rarely to the theater.

Modernize Playhouses

Lawrence Langner, one of the directors of the Theater Guild, was one of several speakers who asserted that the theater today is being run on obsolete business lines, that many existing playhouses should either be modernized or a new building program entered upon, that air conditioning could extend the regular theater season through the summer, and that modern acoustics would make possible a flexible theater seating from 800 to 2000 persons, bringing back to the gallery patrons who now are unable to hear clearly what "naturalistic" actors are saying.

William A. Brady, producer, made a plea for a decent theater as a means of entertaining the largest numbers of playgoers, asserting that while there was a justifiable uprising against the recently defeated one-man censorship legislative proposal in New York the theater should be so organized that pressure could be applied to short-sighted managers who persisted in overstepping the bounds of public decorum. He felt that a campaign to satisfy the "road" demand for acted drama would be well rewarded, and warned his hear-

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Schacht's Visit To Paris Invites Rapprochement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 25—As the Paris Exposition opened eight of its 31 gates to the public today for the first time, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister for Economics, arrived here from Berlin ostensibly to inaugurate the German pavilion, but also to endeavor to bring about a Franco-German economic and political rapprochement.

Thus France's world's fair actually opens on the pacific keynote struck by President Lebrun yesterday when he formally inaugurated the exhibition, dedicating it to furthering "mutual understanding of the needs, aspirations and genius of each people; to the prosperity which must be sought in a more intensive exchange of products and ideas; and to the happiness which can only be found in a sane practice of international concord and peace."

Dr. Schacht's conversations with French statesmen here are aimed precisely at such developments of trade and removal of misunderstandings. He is expected to reiterate Germany's desire to improve commercial and political relations with France and western Europe generally.

Whether much actual progress can be made on the political side, however, is doubted in French official circles, especially after the recent reaffirmation of the Franco-Soviet pact which Germany regards as an obstacle to Franco-German rapprochement.

On the economic side, the French are much less pessimistic. The new Franco-German trade treaty is now under discussion and considerable progress in ironing out the wrinkles has been made. Although no sensational developments are anticipated, Dr. Schacht's three-day visit is confidently expected to form an important milestone along the road leading to a more stable European peace through friendlier Franco-German relations.

Germany's pavilion is to be dedicated by Dr. Schacht tomorrow. Five international pavilions were inaugurated at the exposition today: those of Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Russia.

C. I. O. Is Tool Of Communists, A. F. of L. Hears

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25—The Communist Party, it was charged here at the opening of the American Federation of Labor Conference, in its efforts to capture the trade union movement, has found a back door into the American labor world through the Committee for Industrial Organization. And Communists, the charge continued, are aggressively working in the C. I. O. in the hope of eventually controlling it, and from its labor power stepping over into power in government.

Because of rebuffs to communism characteristic of the A. F. of L., the communists, it was declared, are exploiting the C. I. O. in part for the purpose of tearing down the A. F. of L., their great obstacle in the labor movement.

The radical angle of the C. I. O. movement which has been simmering in public for nearly a year was brought to a full boil by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., and for many years secretary of the resolutions committee of its annual conventions.

Howard Voices Defense

In the first defense made at an A. F. of L. national gathering by one of the C. I. O. officials, Charles P. Howard, C. I. O. secretary, belittled the Communist danger, saying that at present he saw none at all.

"Leaders of the C. I. O. have no more connection with the Com-

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Labor Benefits Seen on Top In New Wages Bill

NRA Effort to Balance Off Employer and Workers Held Abandoned

Broadens Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Business and industry, which participated vigorously in bringing about the downfall of NRA, today saw most advantages labor enjoyed under that law revived, strengthened and broadened in the new administration wage and hour bill while the counterbalancing advantages to the employer continue here to be the subject of abstract controversy.

The original NRA attempted to balance advantages for employer with those for employee—and give some thought to the consumer in addition. The new measure differs from NRA primarily in that this conception of a balance of interest is abandoned. Analyzed, it proves to be solely a labor measure designed to improve and protect standards of wages, hours and conditions of employment for labor.

Coupled with the National Labor Relations Act—the so-called Wagner Act recently affirmed by the Supreme Court—the new measure completes the drafting of labor's "stake" in the New Deal. The Wagner Act requires recognition by the employer of labor's right of collective bargaining. The new bill will, if enacted, require that the employer also recognize the affirmed right of labor to at least certain wages, no more than certain hours of work, and other general conditions of employment.

Consumer Ignored

The consumer is completely ignored in the proposed bill. The employer stands to gain only in so far as elimination of wages and hour standards as competitive factors is an advantage to some producers. It would prove an advantage to the employer who pays relatively high wages and in other respects observes good labor standards It would obviously work to the disadvantage of any employer who now depends for his profits on relatively low wages and long hours.

Whether it would materially reduce the differentials which now prevail between, for example, New England and the South Atlantic industrial would depend on the composition of the board and its general attitude to wage and hour differentials. The bill is drawn loosely enough so that differentials would continue to exist.

In the long run, however, the tendency of the act would be to raise standards in the low standard areas more nearly on a par with the high wage and short hour areas such as New England.

For Mass Employers

Another major distinction between the proposed measure and abandoned NRA is the extent of the effect. NRA touched every employer in the country. The new bill contemplates touching only employers whose goods or services actually move in or affect interstate commerce. There is of course a wide margin for interpretation here, but drafters of the bill make it clear that they do not expect it to affect the fruit vendor on the street corner or the neighborhood dry cleaner. It is intended for manufacturers and mass employers of labor.

However, it was considered necessary to write in for the protection of the interstate enterpriser a provision which may carry its scope much farther. This provision permits fix-

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A Momentous Friendship

International

Leon Blum
Premier of France

Maxim Litvinoff
Soviet Foreign Commissar

These Two Statesmen Are Shown After Their Recent Meeting in Paris, Which Brought About Renewal of the Franco-Soviet Accord, Thus Deeply Affecting the Policy of Most of the European States

Poland Builds New Bulwarks Against Soviet

European Commentary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The complexity of the European problem is illuminated by the recent negotiations between Poland and Roumania which have resulted in a re-enforcement of the alliance first contracted in 1921. That the relations between these two countries will be closer in future, seems to be beyond doubt. That they will each of them exercise an influence on the other to heal old quarrels, is equally true.

Roumania endeavors to reconcile Poland with Czechoslovakia, one of the members of the Little Entente with which Poland has developed a feud; while Poland tries—apparently with more success—to bring together Roumania and Hungary, which have not only territorial disputes but are wide apart on the treatment of minorities.

Yet it is not sufficient to glance at the official communiqués, and to accept them at their face value. Unquestionably a very subtle diplomatic game is being played in Central Europe, and the attitude of the parties is subject to perpetual change.

Poland certainly wants peace, like other European countries, and on the whole it thinks that neutrality is the best method it can adopt. It therefore has made itself a missionary in Central Europe, building up a bulwark of "neutrals"—not the old "neutrals," such as the Scandinavian countries and Holland, but entirely new "neutrals" upon which it impresses the growing strength of Germany, and the desirability of keeping out of any conflict. It was this course which it preached in Roumania.

President Insists On Court Changes Despite Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—For the sake of his long-range program, and because the present 5-4 Supreme Court majority is too uncertain for him, President Roosevelt is determined to go "whole hog or none" for his Supreme Court reorganization plan, despite the unbroken record of favorable decisions this term, the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, and the senatorial revolt against his original plan.

That, at least, is the impression that comes from authoritative circles today. Whether it really means that the President will press forward relentlessly and perhaps be defeated in Congress—with possibly permanent effects on his Democratic-New Deal coalition—or whether it is strategy adopted to mask later acceptance of a compromise, is impossible to say.

However, last week when Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement was announced, and last month when the Wagner Act decision was handed down, the same interpretation of the President's attitude came from reliable sources. That is, the "no compromise" statement from the White House has been undeviating and forceful.

Robinson's Position

President Roosevelt also considers that a "nice" point is involved whether Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, if appointed to the Van Devanter seat, could pass at all on the New Deal legislation which he guided through the Senate. Justices on the court have frequently disqualified themselves for cases in which they had a particular interest.

One interpretation of Senator Robinson's position would disqualify him for all New Deal legislation enacted while he was in the Senate. This would mean that he New Deal would lose an invaluable vote on the tribunal in its most critical cases, and furnishes a strong argument

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Roosevelt Asks Full Safeguard For Investors

Protection of SEC Is Pledged in Company Reorganizations

Exploitation Cited

Letters to Representatives Indicates Role to Be Played by Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—President Roosevelt today put his full strength behind the Securities and Exchange Commission's broad program to protect investors from effects of the reorganization of corporations and companies.

In three letters to congressional leaders, Mr. Roosevelt called for action under the SEC program, which is expressed in three bills now before Congress: the Barkley bill, the Chandler bill, and the Lea bill. Specifically addressing Representative F. Lea (D) of California, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the President said: "For many years abuse and exploitation have marked certain aspects of corporation reorganization practice and procedure, to the great detriment of the uninformed and helpless investor."

Conflicts of Interests

The Lea bill seeks to remove "conflicts of interest" between investors and reorganizers, and outlaws participation not only of officers and directors of shaky companies in reorganization proceedings, but of underwriters and their officers, or those owning two types of securities, whose claims against hard-pressed companies might conflict.

The SEC program looks toward a complete revamping of corporate reorganization procedure, and rounds out the control over financing which this federal agency has built up. It means the Federal Government will play an important part in safeguarding the investor from the time securities in a new concern are sold to the moment hard times threaten the investment.

Federal courts will remain an administrative agency in reorganization, and it is recommended that their powers be broadened, and that the SEC furnish its aid to the courts in advice respecting reorganization plans.

Inside Domination

The end of "inside domination," and securing of bonafide stockholder representation is the broad aim of these reforms. Specifically, it is proposed to prohibit solicitation by "protective committees" of authority from stockholders, and to vest in SEC supervision over emoluments of those on protective committees.

The concrete recommendations of SEC provide for completely independent trustees in reorganizations, charged with administration of the estate and with scrutiny by a federal agency of reorganization even to setting a value on the work done.

Restrictions are urged not only on solicitations of stockholders, but to prevent corporations "shopping around" for a favorable court jurisdiction. It is also provided that interested parties, including employees and labor unions, can intervene in reorganizations.

The general theory back of the program is that reorganization has been "perverted." And that the fight to regain control of a company demands public scrutiny.

Scrutiny of Bonds

The Lea bill proposes to use a system similar to that now applying to sale of new securities to limit the claims and prospectuses of those soliciting proxies. Foreign bondholder protective committees are particularly included, and scrutiny is likely for offers to "repatriate" foreign bonds now held by American investors by offering cut prices produced by foreign default.

The Chandler bill provides for amendment of Section 77B of the bankruptcy law, to increase the powers of the federal courts and to create independent trustees in reorganization. The Barkley bill expands SEC power over trust indentures and would enact statutory provisions to make trustees under the indenture more active.

The President's letters went to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, and to Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, as well as to Representative Lea.

Wall Street backs SEC in protecting the investor in reorganizations: Financial Page.

Exiles May Return To Lonely St. Kilda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—St. Kilda, lonely Scottish island which was abandoned by its inhabitants about seven years ago, may be peopled again in the near future. This was revealed by the island's landlord, the Earl of Dumfries, at the Glasgow City Business Club.

Lord Dumfries said he was negotiating with a government department on the question.

Mr. Alexander Ferguson, brother of the former postmaster of St. Kilda, said all the islanders would go back if conditions were similar to what they were when they left. They were "all disillusioned with life on the mainland."

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Future of America Seen Depending on Action of Convention

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia May 24, 1787

Ten consecutive days, not counting Sunday, a small and but slowly growing band of delegates has met and adjourned, marking time until enough of their numbers arrive to organize the Federal Convention and get down to transacting its important business.

To understand the emotions of these men, it is necessary to recall that by some interpretations the movement for union of the English-speaking settlements on this continent goes back 150 years, and many persons now believe that unless the current assembly can bring some cohesive work to fruition the whole effort may be lost.

Penn Suggested Assembly

It is just a century and a half since the subject of a confederation among the New England colonies was broached at a synod of churches in Boston, in 1637. Six years later there resulted the New England Confederation of 1643 embracing the Connecticut, New Haven, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies in a defensive union against the Indians and the Dutch. That instrument conferred the power to make peace or war, to levy troops, to tax according to population, to extradite criminals, and under it a treaty was made with French settlers of Nova Scotia.

Shortly before 1700, William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, suggested to the British Lords of Trade and Plantations an assembly representing the then nine colonies to consider means of protection and facilitate intercolonial commerce. Earlier there had been efforts to bring the colonies under a more centralized rule by the Crown and make them contribute to defense against the French and Indians.

When delegates of the colonies met at Albany in 1754 in anticipation of the French and Indian War they recommended a plan of federation by which the colonies would have been represented roughly according to population in a council under a President-General to be appointed by the Crown, but this was rejected as giving too much power to the King. The plan was largely the work of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, though owing many features to the Penn formula and to a scheme by Daniel Coxe. It proposed the great forward stride of empowering the assembly to make laws and lay duties and taxes for the colonies.

Plan Submitted to States

As these taxes, however, came to be imposed from outside, there followed the Stamp Act Congress and in 1774 the first Continental Congress. With the Declaration of Independence the attention of the Congress was called to the need of a permanent frame of government, and a year later the Congress adopted and submitted to the states the Articles of Confederation formulated by a committee under John Dickinson of Delaware, who is to be a member of the present convention.

Ratified in 1781, the articles con-

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Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 16.

Delegates in Philadelphia Waiting Eagerly for Coming of Quorum

New Light on Old Testament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Archaeological discoveries made at Nuzi, Northern Mesopotamia, and at Ugarit, Syria, taken in conjunction with other archaeological and linguistic evidence, "prove that the patriarchal stories of Genesis do not reflect the culture of Israel in the period of the divided monarchy (about 700 years after Moses), but were handed on in substantially their present form from a much more remote age," according to Prof. William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University.

These discoveries have definitely settled the true antiquity of the narratives of the early books of the Bible, he held, indicating that they are contemporaneous historical records of conditions obtaining in the days of the patriarchs.

Professor Albright, who is editor of the bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research, denied the view held by some biblical scholars that some of the Jewish prophets were henotheists who believed in more than one God.

"We can maintain with undiminished confidence that the religion of Israel was purely monotheistic from the beginning of its national history," he said.

Three years ago Professor Albright led an expedition to the site of the ancient Israelite and Canaanite Bethel which flourished between 2000 B. C. and 69 A. D. This city was hallowed to the Israelites by memories of Abraham and Jacob. Here was located the shrine known as "Hill of God" in the days of the Judges. Jeroboam I built a temple here to the God of Israel, and near by was worshiped the golden calf during days of transgression.

All this and more has been established through the diggings and interpretations of scores of natural scientists, many trained by Professor Albright. His last excavations on the Bethel site established the fact that the sanctuary of the golden calf was destroyed by Josiah shortly before the end of the Kingdom of Judah.

There were some 12 or more different phases of settlement at Bethel before its capture and sacking by the Roman General Vespa-

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Arctic Blizzard Shifts Ice Base Of Soviet Party

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP)—Thirteen members of Soviet Russia's polar expedition who established a base on an ice floe drifted away from the North Pole last night toward North America at a rate of about half a mile hourly.

An arctic blizzard carried the explorers in a westerly direction while three supply ships waited to take off from Rudolf Island for the base.

Since the base was established Friday night, the ice floe has shifted from 87 degrees west longitude and 89.41 latitude to 58 longitude and 89.35 latitude up to last night.

The presence of 13 men at the polar base came as a surprise in Moscow as an earlier announcement said 11 men had landed there. However, messages from the base indicated that a movie operator and a mechanic were included in the party.

Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the expedition, told the supply party at Rudolf Island by radio that a polar storm and heavy, lowhanging clouds would make the 560-mile flight too hazardous.

A radiogram from Dr. Schmidt also told of the first Communist Party meeting ever held at the North Pole as a blizzard lashed the Red flag.

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Ruling Extends General Welfare Clause?

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court opinions upholding the Social Security Act yesterday gave a liberal interpretation to the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution.

By holding that the constitutional power to lay taxes to pay national debts and provide for the "general welfare" includes the power to provide remedies for unemployment ills and the evils of indigent old age, the court uttered a history-making interpretation of the famous clause.

Mr. Justice Cardozo, who delivered the majority opinions upholding the federal unemployment insurance and old-age pension provisions, cited statistics and social studies to show the widespread nature of the depression's ravages, and to indicate that the problems were such that states alone could not contend with them.

Wide World

Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo
Who Read the Majority Opinion of the Supreme Court Upholding the Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pension Provisions of the Social Security Act

Basis for Suit

The Charles C. Steward Machine Company of Alabama had attacked the unemployment provision. It pointed to the tax section, which declared that 90 per cent of the federal tax money should be rebated to states which set up approved unemployment insurance systems, and said that this was unconstitutional coercion of the states.

Mr. Justice Cardozo denied this. "To draw the line intelligently between duress and inducement," he said, "there is need to remind ourselves of facts as to the problem of unemployment that are now matters of common knowledge."

Sixteen million people, he said, were unemployed at times during the depression, and this was only a partial roll of the needy because "disaster to the breadwinner means disaster to dependents."

"The fact developed quickly that the states were unable to give the requisite relief. The problem had become national in area and dimensions.

"There was need of help from the nation if the people were not to starve. It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the monies of the nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare."

He then went on to cite the opponents' argument that the act's aim is to drive the state legislatures "under the whip of economic pressure into the enactment of unemployment compensation laws at the bidding of the central government."

"Supporters of the statute say," he declared, "that its operation is not constraint, but the creation of a larger freedom, the states and the nation joining in a co-operative endeavor to avert a common evil.

Rights of Congress

"The Social Security Act is an attempt to find a method by which all these public agencies may work together to a common end. Every dollar of the new taxes will continue in all likelihood to be used and needed by the nation as long as states are unwilling, whether through timidity or for other motives, to do what can be done at home. At least the inference is permissible that Congress so believed, though retaining undiminished freedom to spend the money as it pleased. And encouraged by crediting the taxpayer upon his account with the treasury of the nation to the extent that his contributions under the laws of the locality have simplified or diminished the problem of relief and the probable demand upon the resources of the fisc. (Public treasury.)

"Duplicated taxes, or burdens that approach them, are recognized hardships that government, state or nation, may properly avoid. If Congress believed that the general welfare would better be promoted by relief through local units than by the system then in vogue, the co-operating localities ought not in all fairness to pay a second time."

The contention that states, under the security act, have abdicated their rights "dissolves in thinnest air when the deposit (of state unemployment insurance taxes with the federal treasury) is conceived of as dependent upon a statutory consent, and not upon a contract effective to create a duty," Mr. Justice Cardozo declared.

General Welfare Clause

In his opinion upholding the old-age pension taxes, Mr. Justice Cardozo went in some detail into the subject of "general welfare."

"Congress may spend money in aid of the 'general welfare,'" he said. "There have been great statesmen in our history who have stood for other views. We will not resurrect the contest. It is now settled by decision.

"The conception of the spending power advocated by Hamilton and strongly reinforced by Story has prevailed over that of Madison, which has not been lacking in adherents. Yet difficulties are left when the power is conceded.

"The line must still be drawn between one welfare and another, between particular and general. Where this shall be placed cannot be known through a formula in advance of the event. There is a middle ground or certainly a penumbra in which discretion is at large.

Discretion of Congress

"The discretion, however, is not confided to the courts. The discretion belongs to Congress, unless the choice is clearly wrong, a display of arbitrary power, not an exercise of judgment. This is now familiar law.

"Nor is the concept of the general welfare static. Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times.

"The purge of nationwide calamity that began in 1929 has taught us many lessons. Not the least is the solidarity of interests that may once have seemed to be divided. Unemployment spreads from state to state, the hinterland now settled that in pioneer days gave an avenue of escape.

"Spreading from state to state, unemployment is an ill not particular but general, which may be checked, if Congress so determines, by the resources of the nation. If this can have been doubtful until now, our ruling today in the case of the Stewart Machine Company, supra, has set the doubt at rest.

Rescue Becomes Necessary

"But the ill is all one or at least not greatly different whether men are thrown out of work because there is no longer work to do or because the disabilities of age make them incapable of doing it. Rescue becomes necessary irrespective of the cause. The hope behind this statute is to save men and women from the rigors of the poorhouse as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when journey's end is near.

"Congress did not improvise a judgment when it found that the award of old-age benefits would be conducive to the general welfare. The President's Committee on Economic Security made an investigation and report, aided by a research staff of government officers and employees, and by an advisory council and seven other advisory groups. Extensive hearings followed before the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance. A great mass of evidence was brought together supporting the policy which finds expression in the act."

"The problem is plainly national in area and dimensions," he said at another point. "Moreover, laws of the separate states cannot deal with it effectively. Congress, at least, had a basis for that belief. States and local governments are often lacking in the resources that are necessary to finance an adequate program of security for the aged.

Reluctant States

"Apart from the failure of resources, states and local governments are at times reluctant to increase so heavily the burden of taxation to be borne by their residents for fear of placing themselves in a position of economic disadvantage as compared with neighbors or competitors."

Mr. Justice Stone wrote the majority opinion upholding the Alabama unemployment insurance act, passed in co-operation with the federal unemployment system.

He said that because the federal law is not coercive, the state act "cannot be set aside as an unconstitutional product of coercion."

"Together the two statutes now before us embody a co-operative legislative effort by state and national governments, for carrying out a public purpose common to both, which neither could fully achieve without the co-operation of the other. The Constitution does not prohibit such co-operation.

"The deposit by the state of its compensation fund in the (federal) unemployment trust fund involves no more of a surrender of sovereignty than does the choice of any other depository for state funds.

"We see no reason to doubt that the present (Alabama) statute is an exertion of the taxing power of the state."

He added:

"A legislature is not bound to tax every member of a class or none.

"Where the public interest is served, one business may be left untaxed and another taxed, in order to promote the one.

"The taxation of employees is not prerequisite to enjoyment of the benefits of the Social Security Act.

"This court has long and consistently recognized that the public purposes of a state, for which it may raise funds by taxation, embrace expenditures for its general welfare.

Jobless Problem

"For the past six years the nation unhappily, has been placed in a position to learn at first hand the nature and extent of the problem of unemployment and to appreciate its profound influence upon the public welfare.

"The only benefit to which the taxpayer is constitutionally entitled is that derived from his enjoyment of the privileges of living in an organized society, established and safeguarded by the devotion of taxes to public purposes.

"A corporation cannot object to the use of the taxes which it pays for the maintenance of schools because it has no children."

Terms of Wage-Hour Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 25

Here are some salient features of the Administration's new wage and hour legislation:

1. It would bar from interstate commerce products of children under 16 and workers subjected to "oppressive" wage and hour conditions. Definition of the term "oppressive" was left up to Congress.

2. A labor standards board of five $10,000-a-year members would have broad powers to adjust regulations for individual industries.

3. Use of professional strike-breakers and so-called industrial spies would be prohibited in interstate industries.

4. For overtime work, employers would be required to pay 50 per cent more than the regular wage rate.

5. Purely local pursuits or intrastate service trades would be exempt from the proposed law.

6. It would prohibit the board from fixing a minimum wage of more than 80 cents an hour—or one that would produce in excess of $1200 a year.

7. The board would have power to leave determination of wage and hour conditions to collective bargaining in any industry where it felt facilities for such bargaining were adequate.

8. The board also could require labeling of any product covered by the proposed act in order to promote its enforcement.

9. The law would become effective 120 days after its enactment.

Bill Provides Sliding Scale

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Under the new wage and hour legislation introduced in the House and Senate yesterday, an administrative board would have authority to move wages and hours either up or down from the national standard finally fixed by the bill.

In determining a minimum wage for an industry, the board would be directed to consider living costs, the value of services rendered, wages established for comparable work by collective bargaining agreements, and wages paid for like work by "employers who voluntarily maintain fair wage standards."

In fixing maximum hours, the board would be directed to consider the relation of the work to health, the number of persons available for work in the industry, and the hours for like work established by collective bagaining or maintained by employers "who voluntarily maintain a reasonable work week."

Exemptions Provided

The law would carry an exemption clause for small employers, excluding from its operation those hiring less than a certain number of workers. This figure was left blank, but was fixed at 15 in preliminary discussions.

Under an exemption section, employers could establish hours longer than the maximum by paying time and a half for overtime; could pay apprentices less than the minimum wage; could pay less for those whose earning capacity was impaired; could make deductions for board and lodging, and take care of other special conditions, subject to the approval of the board.

Under a separate section, the board would have authority to fix maximum hours and minimum wages for industries in intrastate commerce, if they affected interstate commerce.

The board would have broad discretionary powers.

For instance, it could take such action as it might find necessary "to prevent the established minimum wage becoming the maximum wage and to prevent the discharge or reduction in wages of employees receiving more than the established minimum wage."

Advisory committees could be set up by the board, composed of an equal number of labor and employer representatives, to study conditions in an industry and make recommendations.

Broad power also would be given the board to obtain information from employers on working conditions.

Enforcement Aids

To enforce its orders, the board could go into federal court and obtain injunctions. In criminal prosecutions, it would turn its evidence over to the attorney general.

Employees forced to work for longer than maximum hours, or for less than minimum wages, could bring civil actions for recovery.

In a special labor section, the bill specifically would guard the right of workers to bargain collectively for standards better than those fixed by the Government.

Board decisions could be reviewed by the courts, but only on the law, not on findings of fact.

Courts would be prohibited from staying execution of a labor standard order of the board unless the complainant furnished surety for payment to employees if the order should be upheld.

Violators of the labor standards fixed by the board or the law would be subject to a fine up to $500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both, for each violation.

Jail sentences could not be imposed, however, on the first offense.

An employer who discharged or discriminated against an employee for complaining to the board or testifying in an investigation would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine up to $1000 or imprisonment of a year, or both.

Victory for Labor Seen in Decision On Injunction Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The strong air of liberalism blowing through the Supreme Court has reversed one more historic judicial landmark and cleared the way for enactment of state laws protecting organized labor against injunctions directed against peaceful picketing.

Almost unnoticed in the furor created by the three social security cases yesterday was another case, in which Mr. Justice Brandeis read the majority decision upholding the Wisconsin Anti-Injunction Law.

In labor history this case is likely to stand out as a landmark equal even to the security act cases. The Supreme Court split 5-4, with the conservative dissent read by Mr. Justice Butler.

Sixteen years ago the Supreme Court divided 5-4 on a case closely similar to that decided yesterday but it was the so-called "conservatives" who had the majority. The minority opinion in 1921 was read by Mr. Justice Brandeis, with Oliver Wendell Holmes and two others concurring. Yesterday Mr. Justice Brandeis saw his minority become the majority view.

Changing Attitude

The Wisconsin case marks the changed attitude toward labor matters on the high tribunal with as much emphasis as did the court's recent 5-4 about-face upholding the Washington Minimum Wage Law for Women, after originally invalidating the minimum wage law for women of the District of Columbia. The strong possibility exists that in its new attitude it may ultimately reverse its ban on child labor legislation.

Yesterday's decision decided the case of Paul Senn vs. Tile Layers' Protective Union, upholding the Wisconsin Anti-Injunction law, enacted in 1931. The precedent it reversed was the famous "Truax vs. Corrigan" case which has a whole chapter devoted to it in many books of labor history.

The whole thing started back in 1918 when one Truax, a Bisbee, Arizona, restaurant owner, sought and ultimately obtained an injunction to prevent the picketing of his business.

Congress had just incorporated an anti-injunction clause in the Clayton Act of 1914, hailed as "labor's Magna Charter." Half a dozen states, Arizona among them, had passed similar anti-injunction laws. When the Supreme Court upheld Truax, these laws collapsed. There was a series of other adverse labor decisions in the Supreme Court at that time, helping to establish the famous phrase "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting." The Clayton Act itself was whittled down almost past recognition.

Ruling on Picketing

Now comes the 5-4 decision in Senn vs. Tile Layers Protective Union. In essence it declares that picketing does not violate the 14th amendment. And it means that the formula adopted since Truax vs. Corrigan by 16 states against injunctions is upheld. Most of these were modeled on the Wisconsin statute, said to have been worked out by Felix Frankfurter of Harvard.

Presbyterians Fail To Vote Down War As 'Christian Duty'

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church in the United States has declined, it was learned today, to withdraw its sanction of war.

The church's 276 presbyteries failed by nine votes, to approve a proposed amendment which would have deleted from the church confession of faith, or constitution, this sentence:

"Christians . . . may, lawfully under the New Testament, wage war."

Defeat of the proposed amendment will be reported June 1 by the committee on policy to the 149th General Assembly of the church, meeting here from May 27 until June 2.

The proposal, which originated in the Presbytery of Cayuga, whose seat is Auburn, N. Y., was ratified by 175 presbyteries. Ratification by two-thirds of the presbyteries, or 184, was necessary to bring the overture before the general assembly for a vote. It did not specifically condemn war.

Minority Views on Security

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A minority of the Supreme Court refused to join in the tribunal's approval of the Social Security Act yesterday, contending that the statute violates rights guaranteed the states under the Federal Constitution.

Four of the nine justices likewise dissented from the majority's approval of an Alabama act providing for state participation in unemployment insurance.

In three decisions bearing upon the social security program, the court came nearest to agreeing on the Federal Government's old-age pension system. Only Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented from an opinion upholding the security law's old-age pension provisions. They did not elaborate their objections, holding merely that the law imposing old age pension taxes upon employers' pay rolls and workers' salaries was repugnant to the states' rights guarantee of the Constitution.

Chief Dissenters

Justice McReynolds and Butler likewise were the chief dissenters in the court's 5 to 4 decision on federal unemployment insurance, although Justices Sutherland and Van Devanter joined in a separate opinion taking exception to some portions of the majority view.

"The constitution grants to the United States no power to pay unemployed persons or to require the states to enact laws or to raise or disburse money for that purpose," Justice Butler declared in his separate dissent on unemployment insurance.

"Obviously the (social security) act creates the peril of federal tax not to raise revenue but to persuade."

He contended the law's provision that 90 per cent of the federal unemployment insurance tax be rebated to states having acceptable unemployment insurance laws of their own is intended to enable federal officers virtually to control the exertion of powers by the states in a field in which they alone have jurisdiction and from which the United States is by the constitution excluded.

McReynold's Objection

Mr. Justice McReynolds departed from a prepared dissent to say he believed the social security act interfered with the orderly government of the state by her own people and otherwise offended the federal constitution.

"No volume of votes, no appeal to feelings of humanity can expand the powers which have been granted to Congress," he added.

"To my mind, it seems incomprehensible to say that acting under restrictions of this sort the people of Alabama (where the test case originated) are free."

Mr. Justice McReynolds's prepared opinion quoted this from a message by President Pierce:

"I cannot find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so would, in my judgment, be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and subversive of the whole theory upon which the union of these states is founded."

Administrative Powers

Justices Sutherland and Van Devanter agreed with the majority that the unemployment insurance tax upon employers' pay rolls is an excise within the power of Congress and that the states are not coerced by the federal legislation.

"But the question with which I have difficulty," said Mr. Justice Sutherland, speaking for both, "is whether the administrative provisions of the act invade the governmental administrative powers of the several states reserved by the Tenth Amendment."

He argued that, if the nation is to survive as the United States, the balance between federal and state powers must be maintained.

"The threat implicit in the present encroachment upon the administrative functions of the states is that greater encroachments, and encroachments upon other functions, will follow. . . .

"The Federal Government . . . in the person of its agent, the (Social Security) Board, sits not only as a perpetual overseer, interpreter and censor of state legislation . . . but as a lord paramount."

Only in the case testing the validity of Alabama's state unemployment insurance law did the four justices, often known as the conservative wing of the court, get together in one minority opinion.

Delivering it, Mr. Justice Sutherland declared that the Alabama statute was so arbitrary as to result in a denial both of due process and equal protection of the laws.

"When we consider the large number and the many kinds of industries, their differing characteristics and the varied circumstances by which their operations are conducted, the gross unfairness of this unequal burden of the tax becomes plain beyond peradventure," he continued.

"The vice of the Alabama Act is precisely that which was condemned (by the Supreme Court) in the railroad retirement board case. Indeed, the vice is more pronounced . . . since the Alabama Act seeks to impose the character of 'a single employer' upon a large number of employers severally engaged in entirely dissimilar industries. . . .

"It must be borne in mind that we are not dealing with a general tax . . . but with a tax expressly levied for a specific purpose. . . . If the proposed use contravenes the Constitution, it necessarily follows that the tax does the same."

Power Project Declared Feasible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A huge volume of testimony purporting to show the feasibility of the proposed $37,500,000 power and navigation project on the Santee and Cooper rivers, which three hydroelectric companies are contesting as unconstitutional, was added to the voluminous record of the hearing in Federal Court here.

Called by the defense, Dr. Stephen Taber, head of the geology department of the University of South Carolina, pronounced the project geologically sound, and offered as evidence maps, charts and specimens of soil taken from the project site.

He disputed the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses that the land of the region should be classified as beach sand left from the remote past when it was the Atlantic shoreline. The soil contained clay sometimes to an extent of 43 per cent, he said.

British Use More Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — British workers are drinking more milk. Within the first four months of this year the managements of 445 factories here have arranged for mid-morning milk to be supplied to their operatives, estimated to number over 110,000.

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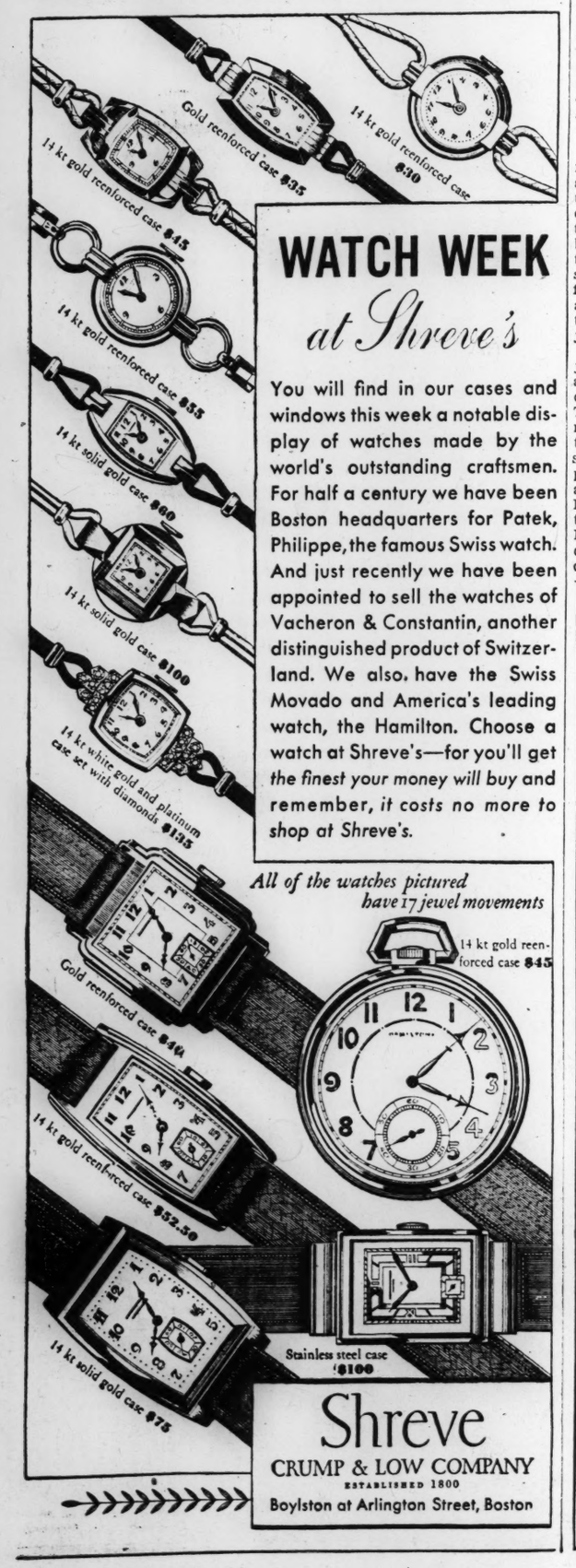
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Robert M. Bowes

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British Rebuilding Peace Navy of Fast Merchant Ships

Increase in freight rates encourages lines to meet rapidly rising costs of construction. 'New ships for old' is the cry.

Courtesy Orient S. N. Line — **Orient Liner Orcades Seen at Night at Shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness Before Launching**

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As the eyes of the world turn to sea power and the expansion of navies, a maritime transformation of a more peaceable nature evolves almost unnoticed.

Britain is speedily re-equipping and renewing her great merchant fleet. Rising costs of shipbuilding in Britain cause shipping lines to make immediate demands on shipyards before prices become too high. Rising freight rates encourage shippers, whom costs have caused to hesitate.

Skippers of 750-ton coasters and masters of ocean liners are taking new commands, with the smell of pain and varnish fresh upon them, over the home waters and the seven seas. In builders' yards the foremen talk of the lack of skilled workers, and skilled shipbuilding operatives find they have a choice of jobs.

Big Tonnage Under Way

In the latest of its monthly bulletins on merchant ships in construction or on order, the Shipping World reveals that 178 ocean-going merchant ships are being built in Britain, totaling 1,295,000 tons gross. Meanwhile, in a speech to a foremost British shipping line, a director has revealed that at present only about one and a half per cent of tonnage is being built for foreign owners.

In German yards the proportion built for home and foreign owners in about 50-50. British costs are too high, and demands on shipbuilders from home too big, for foreign orders to accumulate in bulk.

Reports on the shipping sales market disclose that second-hand British ships offered for sale are mostly being bought by British owners. A few years ago second-hand British tonnage went almost entirely to Greece and other countries.

"New ships for old!" The demand runs round Britain. Owners stress the need for the utmost efficiency. British efficiency in the new merchant fleet must be pitted in world markets against foreign prices, for the cost of operating a British ship is greater than on many foreign ships, owing to stricter laws as to working conditions and similar causes.

The Rhythm of Efficiency

A speaker at one annual meeting recently seems to have expressed the voice of the industry.

"Looking to the future," he declared, "it does seem to me that the success of our industry must depend on the character and ability of the shipowners of the future."

Many at the meeting nodded their heads in agreement as he went on to talk of the rising costs of building and the cheaper running costs of some foreign competitors.

"We must," he added, "make certain that none of our competitors surpass us in efficiency."

Efficiency. New vessels. New designs. Cheaper running. Down in the hulls of shining new ships modern engines throb the rhythm, and in yards the rivets hiss it.

Many a workman in Clydeside has gone back to work after months of idleness. Besides the new warships that each British yard is building, the Clyde has many merchant ships on order. For the purposes of classification here a "liner" is a vessel with a speed of over 12 knots. There are 33 liners on the books of Clyde yards.

Over at Belfast there are 10 liners building or on order, and several new vessels have recently been launched. On the northeast coast of England 21 liners are scheduled.

Lines Replacing Vessels

Almost every large British company is found to be re-equipping its routes with new vessels. The Cunard White Star line will soon be ready to relieve several of its older vessels of their duties. With the Queen Mary and the No. 552, and the 40,000-ton vessel ordered from Birkenhead at the New Year, the Cunard fleet takes on a newer aspect.

Among other lines busy replacing vessels are the Orient Line, the Union Castle Line, the P. & O. Line, the Blue Star Line, the Clan Line, the Ellerman Line, Lamport & Holt, John Holt & Co. and Shaw, Savill & Albion, Ltd.

The latest Orient liner afloat is the Orcades, sister ship to the Orion, with accommodation for over 1000 passengers, a speed of 21 knots, a gross tonnage of 23,000 and a length of 665 feet.

Two new liners have recently been added to the fleet of the Union Castle Line, the Dunnottar Castle and Dunvegan Castle, of 15,000 tons each, with accommodation for over 500 passengers.

Some Notable Additions

At Belfast two other motor ships, the Roxburgh Castle and the Rochester Castle, of 7850 tons each, have not long been launched. The Rochester Catsle is ready for service, and when its sister ship is ready Belfast will have built 13 new vessels for the Union Castle Line since 1926. Belfast has also been busy on a 27,000-ton liner for the Royal Mail Lines.

The P. & O. Line introduced the S. S. Strathmore into service in 1935. Two further vessels of this same class are at present building at Barrow-in-Furness, the Stratheden and Strathallan, of 24,000 tons. The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to give the P. & O. its full name, has also ordered another liner from Glasgow, to carry 470 passengers and to have a cargo capacity for 7800 tons measurement.

Cargo Vessels and Tankers

Cargo vessels are such a great part of the new British merchant fleet being built that they cannot be left out of this story. This is the sort of paragraph that readers of Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette constantly find:

"The Furness Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., Haverton Hill-on-Tees, have received from Eagle Oil & Shipping Company, Ltd., London, an order for a 12,000-ton motor tanker, the machinery for which will be supplied by R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Hebburn. The Furness Shipbuilding Company recently completed an 11,000-ton vessel for the same firm."

The "Regent Panther," largest tanker built in Britain for some years, has recently taken the water. This tanker, of 14,250 tons, has a speed of 12½ knots. Special attention has been paid to accommodation for the crew, and quarters are reported to equal passenger rooms in "cabin class" liners.

There are 103 cargo vessels and tankers at present being built, or on order, in Britain.

And so readers of Lloyd's List also see:

"It is very unusual for so much valuable work to be placed within three months."

And:

"If contracts for the three new ships (cargo vessels being built for Lamport and Holt, Ltd.,) were repeated now the extra cost would be over £115,000. It should by this time be obvious to everyone that when shipbuilders many months ago warned owners that orders might be deferred too long they were not merely crying 'Wolf.'"

Star Shows Spectrum Peculiarities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 25—A star showing spectrum peculiarities never before seen on earth was described at the meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, by Dr. Paul W. Merrill, staff member of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Observing light from hot stars through the spectroscope, astrophysicists have been able to identify the various atoms contained in their physical make-up by comparison with light spectra of similar elements heated sometimes to white hot condition, in laboratories. Each element has its own peculiar spectral lines distinct from all other elements.

"Forbidden Lines"

But so-called "forbidden lines" which do not appear in spectra produced under any conditions available in the laboratory, have occasionally been seen in stars. Now Dr. Merrill finds more than a dozen new lines of iron near the time when a typical variable star of the long-period class, "R Hydrae," is giving off its minimum amount of light.

A variable star is one whose magnitude or apparent brightness changes from time to time, and long period variables are those whose cycles of change from bright to dim to bright again, require more than a few days. Some require several years.

Cycle of 415 Days

R Hydrae has a cycle which covers 415 days, or more than 13 months. Dr. Merrill has calculated the positions of the new spectral lines on the basis of the structure of the iron atom. He can do this just as the comparative anatomist can reconstruct prehistoric animals given a single distinctive bone—or the carpenter, a house, given the original planks and shingles.

As Dr. Merrill explains, "suppose you discover lying in the street a pile of small boards, of odd shapes. Taking them into a nearby house, you find that every one fits snugly into a hole in the floor, and there are no holes left over. You would conclude then that you knew where the boards came from."

The new observations are significant because they have been made at a time when any analysis of the star's light is difficult because of its faintness, and because they will aid in the interpretation of what transpires on stars of this mysterious type. No one knows yet, exactly, what causes such stars to increase and decrease in brillance at regular intervals.

Gannett Warns Against Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., May 25—The United States is headed for a dictatorship if more power is vested in the Executive, in the opinion of Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher. Education and strict adherence to democratic principles are the surest means to prevent any such eventuality, he declared in the Phi Beta Kappa address at the joint commencement exercises of Hobart and William Smith Colleges here yesterday.

It was the one hundred and twelfth Hobart commencement and the twenty-sixth for William Smith.

"If the millions of our people could be made to realize the truth and could understand the threat of fascism and communism that lies in centralization of more and more power in the Executive, we would not need to worry, Mr. Gannett said.

"The President now has greater power than any man ever held in America. Strangely enough, no man, even in Washington itself, knows just what and how many powers the President has. He said about a year ago in addressing Congress that the powers in his hands, held by others, might shackle our liberties.

"We do not need to accuse our President of sinister motives. We would not charge that he wants to be a dictator. No doubt he is as patriotic as you and I. He is doing what he thinks best for the country. But his eyes are so fixed on his objectives that he fails to realize how dangerous are the methods he has adopted.

"I say that if the powers he holds are dangerous in any hands, then they are dangerous in his hands and these powers should be reclaimed by the people.

"If he should get control of the Supreme Court by being authorized to appoint enough judges in sympathy with his ideas to make up a majority of the court, then his powers would be unlimited indeed."

Following his address, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Mr. Gannett.

'Flower Conscious' State Seen in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina bids fair to be a more "flower-conscious" State, although the South was described to delegates taking a short course in gardening at the State University, at Chapel Hill, as "lagging" in its floral attachments.

Among the speakers were William Lanier Hunt, horticulture specialist; Dr. B. W. Wells, head of the botany department of State College, Raleigh; Dr. H. L. Bloomquist, head of the Duke University Botany Department, Durham; Mrs. Fletcher Pierson Crown, landscape architect, of Decatur, Ga.; Fae Huttenlocher of Des Moines, Iowa, recording secretary of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw curator of elementary instruction, Brooklyn Botanical Garden, and others.

Inflation Threat Is Seen in World Armaments Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—A warning against the armament race by the major powers as leading to "another dangerous period of inflation" is voiced by the Foreign Policy Association in a book by William T. Stone and Ryllis Alexander Goslin, of the association's staff, in which they place expenditures for naval and land forces during the past five years at more than $32,000,000,000. These expenditures have risen from less than $4,000,000,000 in 1932, to $11,000,000,000 in 1936, they say, adding that a further sharp increase this year is indicated.

"The threat of inflation is seen in the rise in prices of raw materials to absorb the abnormal demand for war materials and the fact that not one of the great Powers is now able to meet its expenses without borrowing," the authors continue.

"Italy and Japan are spending more than 50 per cent of their total budgets for military purposes, while the proportion in other European countries ranges between 20 and 40 per cent. America's billion dollar defense budget for 1937 represents approximately 13 per cent of total expenditures, including public works and relief, or nearly 30 per cent of total ordinary expenditures."

While the national defense program of the United States is held by the authors as sufficient for national defense and to enforce its policies in Latin-America, it is not adequate to support American policies, or to defend American interests, in all parts of the world.

"The only way to determine what we need for adequate defense is to decide what our policy is to be with regard to the rest of the world and exactly what we are preparing to defend," they hold. "In other words, the final decision will depend on what kind of foreign policy we intend to follow."

The volume is one of the series of Headline Books issued by the Association.

San Francisco Police In Major Graft Shake-Up

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (AP)—A major police shake-up which will shift at least 850 men was hailed today by Special Investigator Edwin Atherton as a step toward smashing what he termed a $1,000,000 annual graft pay-off.

The shake-up was announced by Chief William Quinn. Atherton's graft report resulted in a grand jury investigation now under way. Chief Quinn said changes affected three captains, 24 lieutenants, 127 sergeants and more than 700 patrolmen.

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Steppingstones That Led to Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The road the states chose to follow to a new Constitution was not the one laid out by law. Legally, the path led through Congress. The one chosen went around Congress, dodged its jealousies and suspicions.

George Washington had much to do with choosing the path and starting the nation on it. In September, 1784, he set out from Mount Vernon, Va., to inspect his property west of the Appalachians, lands given him by Virginia for his services in the French and Indian wars.

Through all that month, he journeyed through the back lands. He examined the land, woods and streams. On September 22, he started home, reaching Mount Vernon on Oct. 4.

He brought back a significant plan for opening lands across the mountains to eastern trade, observing in his diary, "extend the inland navigation as far as it can be done with convenience—and shew them by this means how easy it is to bring the produce of their lands to our markets, and see how astonishingly our exports will be increased; and these states benefitted in a commercial point of view."

Six days later, Washington wrote Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, "I need not remark to you, sir, that the flanks and rear of the United States are possessed by other powers, and formidable ones, too; nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of the union together by indissoluble bonds, especially that part which lies immediately west of us, with the middle states."

He reasoned that Virginia was in a better position than other states to launch the movement. Appoint commissioners, he urged. Let them examine the James and Potomac rivers to see how they might be linked with the Ohio and thus provide a water outlet for goods of the west.

Meanwhile a dispute had arisen between Maryland and Virginia about the Potomac. Maryland claimed the line was the southern shore. Virginia reserved free use of the river. The states named commissioners to work out joint regulations. The meeting was held at Alexandria, Va. The commissioners from Virginia were George Mason and Alexander Henderson. Those for Maryland were Thomas Stone, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer and Samuel Chase.

Joint Plan Proposed

March 28 was the date borne by the report drawn up by the commissioners, and it was dated Mount Vernon. The report suggested the two states name other commissioners with power to work out a joint plan for a navy on the Chesapeake and tariffs to which both states would confirm. They urged, too, that Pennsylvania send delegates. Then came word that Maryland had adopted the report and invited Delaware as well as Pennsylvania. Maryland asked also: why not invite all the states? The time was to be the first Monday in September, 1786; the place, Annapolis, Md.

The Governor of Virginia sent out the invitations. Georgia, South Carolina and Connecticut threw them in the waste basket. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and North Carolina named delegates but they never showed up.

Just a dozen men met in the town at the mouth of the Severn. They were from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Maryland, in whose city they were meeting, and which had played so prominent a part in promoting the convention, failed to name delegates.

After a week of waiting, Madison wrote Monroe that the attendance was short, the outlook none too favorable, and, "unless the sudden attendance of a much more respectable number takes place it is proposed to break up the meeting with a recommendation of another time and place and an intimation of the expediency of extending the plan to other defects of the confederation."

All States Invited

That is what happened. Alexander Hamilton, commissioner from New York, drew up the address which was sent to all states. John Dickinson, delegate from Delaware, was ordered to sign it as chairman. Then all the others signed it.

The report was addressed to the legislatures. It said the convention found the commissioners from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware had about the same powers to consider uniform trade regulations. New Jersey's delegates, however, were empowered to deal not only with trade but "other important matters which might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several states."

The report explained that since eight other states had not been represented, the commissioners did not consider it advisable to 'proceed' but that they wished speedy measures might be taken toward "a general meeting of the states in a future convention for the same and such other purposes as the situation of public affairs may be found to require."

The commissioners suggested all states send commissioners to a meeting "at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May next to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state will effectually provide for the same."

Rhode Island alone refused to send delegates, though a letter signed by a group of prominent residents was sent to the convention pledging their support. This was about the time that the Boston Gazette was referring to the State as "Rogue's Island."

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Freer Exchange of Empire News Sought by Canadians at London

LONDON, May 25 (CP)—Canada has reiterated her desire for a freer exchange of news within the Empire as the second annual conference of the Empire Press Union, which will last a week, opened at the nome of the chairman, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M. P., chairman of The Times Publishing Co.

Mr. J. S. Woodward of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix recalled that the Canadian section of the union had urged such a development at previous conferences and emphasized that Canadians still believed more thorough co-operation to be advantageous, not only to newspapers but as a means of familiarizing each dominion or colony with each other, thus strengthening the bonds of the Empire.

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the various sections of the union now were considering the proposals put forward by Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, General Manager of The Canadian Press, at a meeting of the Council of the E. P. U. Jan. 5.

Other items discussed included newspaper postage rates, censorships, libel law and the interchange of Empire journalists.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defense Co-ordination, opened the conference with a statement that the "more Empire news the United Kingdom gets the better for it." He said that he was aware the British taste was for police scandal items, but, he added, the press must make the public acquire an improved taste.

"A great Empire and little minds do not go well together," Sir Thomas declared. "You have a great duty. We have been loosening the legal bonds of the Empire. It is up to you to find ways of keeping it together and giving it fresh vision."

On Empire defense the Minister said: "Empires disintegrate at the circumference through decay at the center. We are as vulnerable outside as inside and must protect our trade routes, or else the life will flow out of the severed arteries."

Regarding defense measures at home, Sir Thomas observed that the stream of recruits to the navy and air force was not diminishing, but recruiting in the army was still insufficient. He hoped that within a few months both the army and the armament production of industry would be in a healthy condition.

Speaking of the press, Sir Thomas said that "if we want to produce peace we must do away with rash impetuosity. A good-tempered and fair-minded press throughout the nations would be an overwhelming force for peace and would be of more value than armies and armaments if it would cease provoking incidents and bitterness."

Army Air Chief Declares Aerial Defense Inadequate

MARCH FIELD, Calif., May 25 (AP)—Fresh from three weeks of mimic aerial warfare, the chief of the Army Air Corps on Saturday declared that this nation's aerial defense is inadequate.

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, director of the make-believe bombing that theoretically almost leveled Los Angeles, said: "If the United States were attacked today on two different fronts, we couldn't defend both of them—we'd have to make a choice."

Findings from a day-long analysis here of the "attack" on the high stretch of desert that represented Los Angeles will be forwarded to the War Department in Washington with a recommendation for more men, more machines and more inland bases, General Andrews said.

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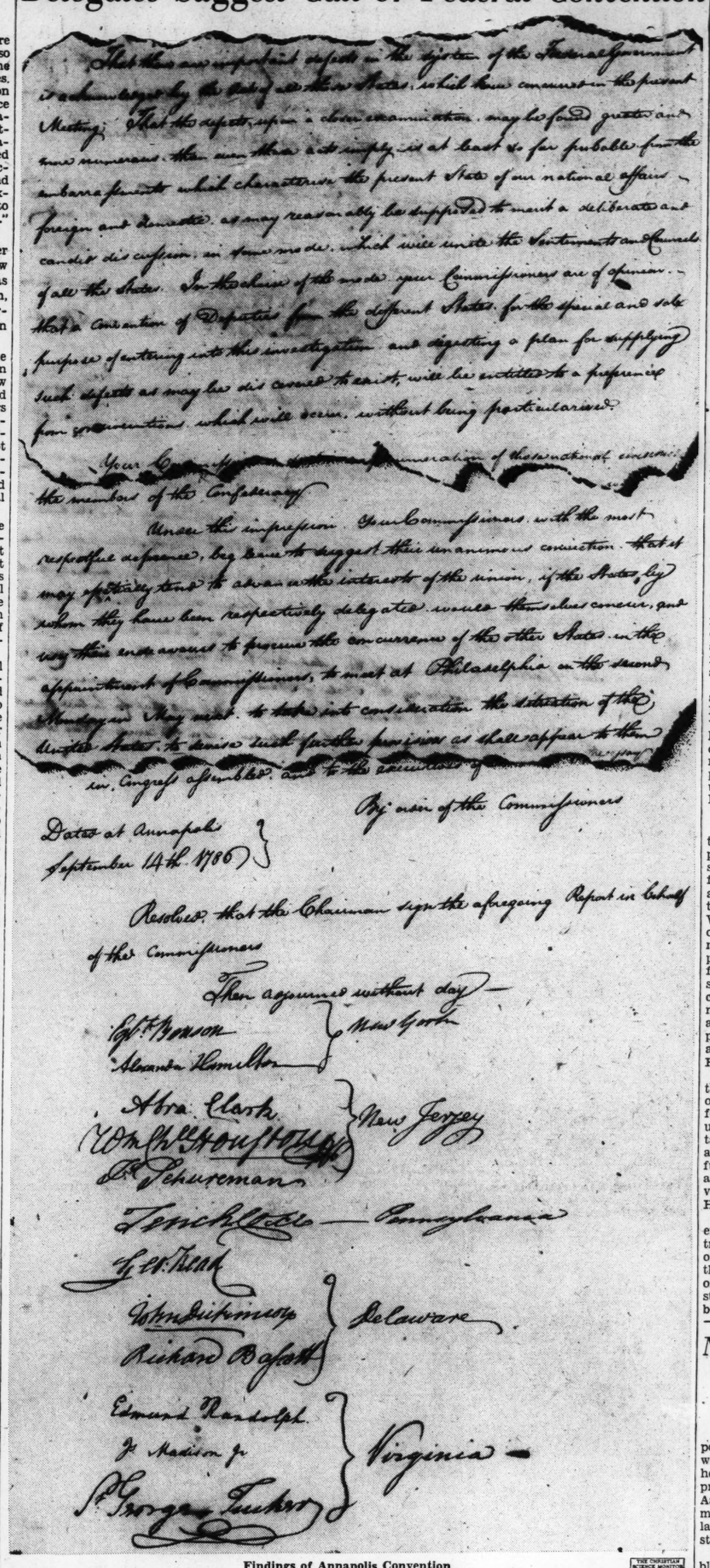
Delegates Suggest Call of Federal Convention



Findings of Annapolis Convention

Delegates of Five States Who Gathered at Annapolis, Md., in 1786 for the Purpose of Settling Differences Among the 13 States Found They Lacked Authority to Suggest Reforms They Considered Essential for an Efficient Central Government. Their Views Are Revealed in a Document Drawn Up at the Maryland Capital (Photostatic Copy Above), in Which It Is Stated "That There Are Important Defects in the System of the Federal Government . . ." and Suggesting the Calling of Another Convention. Although the Annapolis Convention Accomplished Little in Itself, It Paved the Way for the Federal Convention Held in Philadelphia the Following Year

Sesquicentennial Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—A Constitution Sesquicentennial exhibit, assembled from archives of the University of Pennsylvania library, was opened recently with special exercises in the library.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, President Judge Frank Smith of Common Pleas Court No. 5, who is chairman of the Constitutional Celebration Committee in Philadelphia, and Dr. James T. Young, professor of public administration at the university, had prepared addresses. Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, presided.

Of the signers of the Constitution, nine were associated with the early history of the University of Pennsylvania, which will observe its bicentennial in 1940, and autographed letters and portraits of eight of the university men comprise part of the exhibit.

In addition to that group of eight represented, which included George Clymer, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, Hugh Williamson and James Wilson, the memory of 11 other signers is honored through display of autographed letters and photographs.

Representative of newspapers current during the Federal Convention of 1787 is shown a copy of The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, which contains in full the Constitution as adopted on Sept. 17 in that year, and three copies of The Pennsylvania Gazette.

Most interesting of the issues of the latter newspaper is that bearing the date of May 16, 1787, and carrying the following announcement:

"On Sunday evening last arrived in this city, His Excellency General Washington, one of the delegates from the State of Virginia to the Federal Convention. His Excellency was met at some distance from and escorted into the city by the Troop of Horse, and his arrival was announced by a Salute from the Train of Artillery, and the ringing of the Bells in Christ-Church.

"Monday last, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Federal Convention in this city, a number of Gentlemen, Delegates from the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, assembled at the State-House."

Additional material exhibited by the university library includes a number of letters which were written by George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and others.

The Franklin letter, written in Philadelphia, was addressed to His Grace the Duke of Rochefoucault and served to introduce Gouverneur Morris, "who," the letter states, "was a Member of Congress and a most active and useful Member of the Grand Federal Convention, held in this City for the purpose of forming our new Constitution, in 1787."

Refund of $57 Each May Come to Railmen

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Association of American Railroad Officials estimated yesterday 1,200,000 rail employees would receive refunds on railroad retirement taxes averaging $57 each if a rail pension bill now pending in Congress were enacted. For almost a year carriers have been paying a 3.5 per cent tax on pay rolls and their workers the same percentage on wages.

These rates, contained in the 1935 retirement act, would be replaced under the proposed new pension law with taxes beginning at 2.75 per cent and scaling upward gradually to 3.75 per cent in 1949. If the revised legislation, the Wagner-Crosser bill, is enacted, taxes already collected will be distributed equally between the railroads and rail workers. The taxes have been impounded.

Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

firm the name "The United States of America" used in the Declaration and contain the now familiar provisions for a Congress in which each state has one vote, assent of seven states is necessary for minor matters, nine states for important measures, and approval by every state Legislature for any amendment of the articles themselves. The unsatisfactory operations of this plan of confederation, lacking powers of taxation, control of commerce among the states or an executive head or a national judiciary, already have been described to some extent in these dispatches.

Proposals for holding a federal convention to establish a more solid union have been in the air for several years. It is said that Col. Alexander Hamilton of New York urged such a meeting in a private letter to James Duane in the fall of 1780 even before the Articles of Confederation had been ratified. The New York Legislature in 1782 and that of Massachusetts in 1785 passed resolutions favoring such a project, and it has been common talk for at least three years among members of Congress.

Here in Philadelphia, William Barton, a merchant, published a pamphlet in May, 1781, urging a convention, and in February, 1783, a prominent citizen, Pelatiah Webster, issued a scholarly "Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of America," setting forth an extensive plan for a new Constitution.

There is also extant an essay by Noah Webster, a well-known grammarian and educator of Connecticut, urging "a new system of government which should act, not on the states, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into execution." He gave two lectures in Philadelphia early this year on public affairs, the announcements respectfully informing the public that these were "not designed for amusement."

Johnson Charges New Deal With 'Hoover Individualism'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—The Roosevelt anti-monopoly policies, as expressed in opposition to price fixing and in court proceedings against the Aluminum Company of America, were denounced as a reversion to "rugged individualism" of the Hoover type by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former Roosevelt adviser, in an article appearing in Fortune published today.

Price of Freedom

The new price "freedom," General Johnson holds, represents the "doctrine of laissez faire in favor of which the Republican Party made all its recent campaigns and upon which, if I know anything about New Deal strategy from the 1932 campaign on, the greatest guns of the Roosevelt batteries were continuously trained."

"Pinkish juntas" and starry-eyed New Dealers who seemed to regard industry as the New Deal enemy are blamed by the former NRA administrator for the reversal of New Deal policy which he affirms has taken place. Today he asserts, the nation is "left without any industrial policy, exactly as we have no labor policy and no fiscal policy which could be successfully defended in any frank forum."

Fully declaring that a "wild-eyed wing of the New Deal at first centering around the great Administration seer and mystic Mr. Wallace" wants to control farm prices "by every governmental power . . . even to destruction of food in a starving nation," General Johnson points in contrast to a "policy of enforced and unlimited price competition in industry, no matter what the destructive result."

"Pinkish juntas," General Johnson declares, "centered about the Department of Agriculture and convinced, if not Mr. Wallace, at least his principal lieutenants, that agricultural 'parity' depended quite as much on keeping industry and labor prostrate as on getting farm prices up from the mire in which they wallowed.

Anti-Trust Bugaboo

"They conspired to seize control of the industrial end of the recovery program and . . . that failing, they stirred up among the New Deal's foremost enemies the ashes of the ancient political bugaboo of anti-trust . . . We soon witnessed in Washington the supernal absurdity of a liberal—almost a radical—Administration using the ultimate expedient of price control on the farm front and, on the industrial side, insisting on absolute anarchy in price competition, including sweatshops by migration of industry to low-wage areas, destruction of small enterprise through cut-throat methods, and a general adherence to every Hoover industrial idea."

"In 1932," he continues, "we put the Great Engineer over the barrel on this and panned him like a drum for standing aside and letting the unchecked flow of economic forces take the country to the 'brink of the abyss.'" But now, the general wrathfully indicates, the Administration apparently has about-faced to the very policy which, he says, sent Mr. Hoover into retirement.

When the New Deal came in, General Johnson states, the Administration aimed to place farm prices on a pre-war parity and to restore the pre-depression purchasing power of labor by price control "without stint or limit." The method was to be the AAA for farmers, the NRA for industry and labor, and dollar devaluation for both. Yet within a year, he holds, the anti-industrialists in the Administration "encompassed the harassed President," creating, on the industrial front, the anti-trust and anti-pricing policies advocated today.

"If industry is to survive without confiscation, if the capitalist system is to continue, it has grown so great it must subject itself to federal supervision," the general continues. "Price piracy under complete anarchy of private competition is not the way to protect our public. . . . Price anarchy is not the answer. Supervision of price trends in the public interest is the answer."

Economic History

Declaring that facts of recent United States economic history "seem to disclose a slow and implacable disintegration of the profit system and especially of unregulated and uncontrolled operation thereof as a reliable plan for keeping our people employed," the Fortune article holds that "vast industrial coalescence is an accomplished, an unchangeable fact" and that "further coalescence is inevitable."

"Our remedy is not impotently to forbid it and then sit back and suffer from it," General Johnson writes. "Our protection is to concede it as a fact and then step in and insist the people so rigidly governed by these modern giants have as much right to have a say about their control as they have in political government.

"This Administration has arrived at no such conclusion," the article states. "It is still playing with the obsolete and futile doctrine of anti-trust. It is as far from the formulation of any settled industrial policy as it is from any determined labor or fiscal policy—as far as it was in 1934, when it abandoned its plan of 1933.

"It is about time to convene some such joint commission as has proved so useful in Canada, Australia and Great Britain, and thus get rid of the conflicting aspirations of inexperienced young brain-trusters. It is time to arrive at a studied conclusion of how best to steer the old boat in the most troubled economic seas in our life as a nation."

New York to Scrub 12 Busiest Blocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—The importance of cleanliness in civic as well as personal affairs was stressed here today by J. Le B. Marlaine, president of the Clean Sidewalk Association, as preparations were made to demonstrate that even a large city can be as neat as freshly starched linen.

Twelve of Manhattan's busiest blocks will be attacked with scrub-brushes and water under an experiment to start later this week, Mr. Marlaine said. He added that the program should assist in the relief of unemployment.

As a business man, Mr. Marlaine became interested in the subject of metropolitan cleanliness and finally arranged with the Broadway Association to select the 12 blocks which will be scrubbed each morning between 5 and 8 o'clock. At other times of the day the section will be kept free of paper and industrial litter.

The Emergency Relief Bureau is to furnish five men to care for the super-clean area. An announcement by the association said that 3675 stores in the central area had been interested in phases of the project.

Relief No Longer Needed So Alberta City Drops It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The city of Red Deer, in Alberta, has discontinued the provision of relief, as from May 1, reflecting an improving condition in the city's labor problems.

For the first three months of this year, the city spent only $1400 on relief, compared with an expenditure of $3700 last year for the same period. The March expenditure was less than half that of March, 1936.

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LG 21 (On Left). 'Antler' NYTEE CASE in hide grain leathercloth. Lined moire artificial silk. Patent umbrella holder. In Blue lined Blue; and Black, Brown or Green lined Beige. Size 22ins. x 14ins. x 6½ins. **30/-**

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'Going Aerial' Getting Popular As Method of Touring Parks

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A prospective national park tourist this summer or any coming summer will undoubtedly find among travel literature the suggestion to go by air.

As we visualize the traveler asking himself why he should go by air, the remembrance of national park scenes that we had witnessed aloft which would not have been made possible from the ground comes up to strengthen the traveler's decision.

We remembered how we had tried to see the same pastel shades in the paint pot hot springs of Yellowstone on the ground that we had seen from aloft; or trying to visualize the irresistible creep of the green waters of Lake Meade behind Boulder Dam over the parched watershed of Colorado River; or sighting our first glimpse of the snow-covered high Sierras by moonlight; or seeing the clouds resting like eyebrows on Mt. Rainier while we cruished along at 8000 feet with the mountain a good 6000 feet above that.

Because we could not regain some of the unusual perspectives, colorings or revealment that an air trip gives, we felt we had the most conclusive reason for touring the parks by air.

Of Tabloid Length

When it is realized that a round-robin tour of the greater national parks can be turned into a journey of tabloid length, the advantages of air travel should appeal markedly to the traveler with limited time. For it is possible to tour the principal parks of the United States by air within the time of an average vacation.

How easily this may be done may be ascertained through studying a map of the parks. Here the prospective tourist may note that the parks range themselves roughly in a circle. Using Salt Lake City as a natural center and beginning at Estes Park, Colo., a sweep of the hand in clockwise fashion will take one successively through Mesa Verde, Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion and Cedar Breaks, Death Valley, General Grant, Sequoia, Yosemite and Lassen, Crater Lake, Mt. Rainier, Glacier and Yellowstone.

Turning to the airways map now the air tourist may see that though all the transcontinental airways touch one or two parks, United Air Lines in combination with feeder lines touches all the principal ones, thereby providing the ideal route.

So, the traveler, who has concluded to go by air may find himself one day soon at Newark aboard United's trip number one departing at 8:30 a. m. After a flight of about 10 hours he will step out of the big Douglas airliner at Denver, Colo., the same day at 7:30 p. m., right at the gateway to Estes Park.

Wait Overnight

At Denver the traveler may decide to wait overnight, visiting the park the next day. Resuming his air trip again at Denver, he may leave, for instance, at 10:20 a. m., arriving in Salt Lake City at noon. At the Mormon capital our traveler may spend the remainder of the day touring the city's sights, swimming in the lake or visiting the great copper mine at Bingham.

From Salt Lake City the air route would then lead one by way of National Park Airways to West Yellowstone, western entrance of the Yellowstone Park. Here one lands at an airport which literally has been chopped out of primeval forests. Some travelers may prefer to fly over the park first, a trip which circles out toward the Teton Mountains, sails over the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and passes over the geyser basins, back to West Yellowstone. This is usually supplemented by a ground tour of the park, which can range from three days up to 10 days.

Back again to Salt Lake City, our route now leads us southwest by Western Air Express toward Las Vegas, Nev. Here the park air traveler steps out at a truly desert airport, with its stucco terminal building and pretty cactus garden. From here one may go by car to Boulder City, where the planes of Grand Canyon Airways take off. In the high-wing Ford transports of this air company which, with their wide windows, provide excellent visibility, one experiences the fascination of crossing huge Meade Lake, being formed by Boulder Dam, and flying for several hours over the natural spectacle of the Grand Canyon. Here the air traveler flies over country never seen by train and automobile visitors, and some of it, so far as known, never visited by human beings, Indian or white.

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon air trip lands at an airport on the rim from which it is a 15-mile trip by bus to El Tovar. Here dinner is had at the lodge and return to Boulder City is made later in the afternoon. Other necessary parts of this side trip from Las Vegas are, of course, a visit to Boulder Dam and powerhouse, and a trip by motorboat up Lake Meade.

The side trips over, we now continue from Las Vegas to Los Angeles. From this center one may take the United's Joaquin Valley route to Fresno, which is the natural jumping-off place for General Grant and Sequoia, the big tree parks, or Yosemite. For that matter, one can continue to San Francisco and visit these parks from that direction.

At San Francisco the local plane goes to Medford, Ore., and from there a side trip may be taken to Crater Lake. Resuming the journey at Medford the air traveler may be content with a view of majestic Mt. Rainier as he passes it between Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., or he may get closer to it by train from either Tacoma or Seattle.

Back to Portland our air traveler now takes the eastbound plane over the Columbia River Valley, passing alongside Mt. Hood and over the magnificent Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia. Eventually his plane sets down among the vast wheat fields at Pendleton, Ore. Here the plane goes to Spokane, nearest point to Glacier Park on the airline.

At Spokane one may take the train or bus to Belton, Mont., western entrance of Glacier Park. Retracing his steps to Spokane the traveler departs to Pendleton again by air, picking up the through plane to Salt Lake City, a trip incidentally which affords the best view of the Great Salt Lake itself. The plane traverses the lake at its longest stretch, passing fairly close to Antelope Island, which contains one of the few herds of native bison and a fresh-water well!

At Salt Lake City the national parks air trip would logically reach its conclusion. From here the air traveler may depart leisurely at 12:03 p. m., reaching Newark early in the afternoon of the next day.

Here is a trip which may consume 14, 21 days or a month as one wishes. Out of this period actual air travel time will only take three days. And the flying time will be pleasant to take. No leg of the journey even on non-stop flights will be more than five hours. Most of the trip will be done in 21-passenger Douglas planes which are roomy, comfortable and quiet. The fare includes meals while aloft. An ideal setting, it should be admitted, if one decides to "go aerial" on a park tour.

Gleaming in Sun, Waving in Breeze

Royal Palms at Miami, Fla.
Lining Way to Tropical Garden, "Matheson Hammock"

Jungle Guarded By Plumed Palms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Stately in royal dignity, stands a double row of palm trees, guarding one of the entrances to "Matheson Hammock," a tropical wonderland bequeathed to Dade County by the late W. J. Matheson.

The royal palms, planted in regular order, are a contrast to the tropical jungle of the "Hammock" proper, where flourish thousands of varieties of trees, shrubs, flowers and vines indigenous to this region. Tall and straight, the palms are a never-failing source of wonder to the tourist. Their smooth trunks glisten in the sunshine like marble columns, while their graceful plumes of vivid green wave languidly in the warm breezes. Unlike their neighbors, the coconut palms, which grow at any rakish angle, the royal palms never lean or bend or divert one degree from their perpendicular position. They are the aristocrats of the tropical forest.

The southern tip of the peninsula of Florida is the only portion of the United States where royal palms grow wild. They are a tropical tree and reach their most majestic proportions in India, it is said, although on some of the islands of the West Indies are found magnificent specimens, the seeds from which have been carried by tropical storms to the Florida coast, say naturalists. Many specimens in Miami reach a height of 100 feet and over.

Australian Business Protests Abuses Of Preferential Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Abuse of preferential tariff privileges by British manufacturers has caused the Federal Government much concern.

Australian manufacturers have complained to Customs Minister Thomas W. White that low-priced foreign textiles have been admitted to Australia under the cloak of British brands entitled to preferential tariff treatment.

These, it is said, were subjected to little more than a dyeing process in England before being sent on to Australia as British goods.

The staff at Australia House, London, is constantly watching to see that the tariff is not abused, and it is usually found that the conditions are complied with. Last year, however, as Mr. White has said publicly, a trade developed between Britain and Australia in Japanese cotton and artificial silk piece-goods. These had been dyed, treated and finished in England.

As soon as this was discovered the content percentage for tariff purposes was raised from 25 to 50 per cent. Now, the Government has said, if this percentage still allows a portion of this trade to be carried on, legislation will be submitted to Parliament to amend the tariff and so make quite sure that there are no loopholes for abuses.

Pennsylvania Preparing Standard Traffic Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—Now that a bill authorizing the secretary of highways to issue a manual of standards to which all the subdivisions of the Commonwealth must comply awaits the signature of Gov. George H. Earle, the long-sought day of uniform traffic signals, signs and markings in Pennsylvania is close at hand, according to William S. Canning, engineering director of the Keystone Automobile Club.

The bill make it the duty of the secretary of highways to cause the removal, alteration or adjustment of any signs or signals which do not conform with the standards set forth in the manual. The penalty for violation is set at $100 fine or not more than 30 days in jail.

Six Karpis Gang Suspects Caught by Federal Agents

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 25 (AP)—Six Toledoans, two women and four men, were arrested yesterday by the kidnap squad of the Federal Bureau of Identification on warrants charging them with harboring members of the notorious Karpis-Barker-Campbell gang.

The six were arraigned before Judge John M. Killits in Federal Court and pleaded not guilty. The federal grand jury was called today.

Nonstop Air Route Between Montreal And New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A non-stop air service between Montreal and New York City was started recently. The first 21-passenger Douglas Flagship plane left here at 5:30 p. m., arriving at New York at 7:29 p. m. By the means of connecting schedules, passengers leaving here at 5:30 p. m., can arrive at Washington, D. C., at 10 p. m., and at Los Angeles at 11:41 the next morning.

Previous flight service between New York and Montreal necessitated a change at Albany, N. Y., which was as far as the Canadian planes carried passengers.

This new route will be a valuable link in airline service if trans-Atlantic flights are inaugurated to Canada.

Atlantic Fliers And Miss Earhart Meet in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., May 25—This city, host to the three fliers with the major share of recent spotlight publicity, held an aviation celebration last night in Bayfront Park honoring Amelia Earhart Putnam, Henry T. (Dick) Merrill and Jack Lambie.

The party had been planned for Merrill and Lambie on their arrival in Miami on their first regularly resumed trip as pilots of Eastern Air Lines between New York and Miami since their round-trip flight over the Atlantic. Then Amelia Putnam dropped into Miami for a surprise visit with her huge twin-motored "flying laboratory" and became one of the welcoming committee for the trans-Atlantic fliers.

Mrs. Putnam flew here Sunday from New Orleans. With her were her husband, George Palmer Putnam; Capt. Fred Noonan, navigator, and Bob McKneeley, mechanic. Declaring that her forthcoming globe-girdling flight will be "just for fun" the flier said, "I do not expect this around-the-world flight will be of much scientific value. I am going for the trip and I am going for fun. Can you think of a better reason?"

Her first attempt ended in Honolulu, when a tire was blown in an attempt to take off at Luke Field after a record-breaking flight from the United States. The plane has been rebuilt and the aviator is now engaged in a "shakedown" cruise.

"I am putting in 50 to 75 hours in the air in tuning up the ship before I try the long trip again," she said. "It seems to be in good working order, but you can no more take a plane out of the shop on a long trip than you could a new one."

Assisting her here are two technicians from Pan American Airways, who are advising her in tuning up her elaborate radio equipment.

Several thousand people gathered in Bayfront Park to honor the fliers. Mayor Robert R. Williams presented Merrill and Lambie with engraved trophies, and Capt. Norman Granger, Thomas Keily and Sidney Palmer presented them with American Legion helmets and scrolls. They also were made honorary members of the Army and Navy Union by Joseph C. Stehlin, commander, and N. P. Lowery, junior vice-commander.

City and county officials and representatives of Miami civic, fraternal and military organizations, bands, drum and bugle corps participated in the celebration.

Mrs. Putnam, when interviewed at the airport, said she will hop off on her flight around the world from Oakland sometime about the end of this month. Commenting on the establishment last week by the Soviet Government of an airplane base at the North Pole, she said she thought it would be particularly valuable to meteorology.

"We need more meteorology stations all over the world. There are whole areas that we know absolutely nothing about. When you have daily observations for a station at the North Pole you can have better long-range weather forecasting. I don't know very much about the feasibility of an air route over the North Pole any time soon, but that will be the way they will finally fly, I've no doubt."

'Little Red Rider' Repealed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — The "Little Red Rider," target of national teachers' groups for the last two years, is no more.

Termed "little" because it was only three lines long, and "red" because it referred to Communism, the rider rode quietly through Congress in the hectic days of a closing session in June, 1935, on the coattails of a District of Columbia appropriation bill.

It said: "Hereafter no part of any appropriation for the public schools (in the District) shall be available for the payment of the salary of any person teaching or advocating Communism."

Following the passage of the rider, the Comptroller of the United States ruled that all District of Columbia school employees, including clerks and janitors, as well as officers and teachers, must turn in monthly statements certifying that they had neither taught nor advocated communism in school or out before salary checks would be issued to them.

Storms of protest arose. The National Education Association attacked the measure as the first attempt in the history of the United States Congress to censor education. But repeal did not prove the easy process that passage had been. Patriotic societies came to the riders' defense.

Meanwhile, district school teachers were in a quandary. They did not know how far they might go without having somebody report them to the school board or to the House district committee. One teacher told of being threatened by a pupil because she mentioned the U. S. S. R. in a geography lesson.

The Senate insisted on an outright repeal of the rider. Senators who led the fight against it said it was an insult to Capital schoolteachers. This sort of "nonsense," they said, was threatening to spread to schools in other parts of the country.

"Pink Rider" Suggested

The House was more hesitant, even though Representative Thomas Blanton (D) of Texas, who was most instrumental in getting the rider through in the first place, had in the meantime been defeated for re-election. In place of the "Red Rider," the House concocted a "Pink Rider," toning down the prohibition to prevent advocacy of Communism, but not a descriptive teaching of the Marxian political theory.

For three months the rider has been a subject of conference between the two houses. Finally the House yesterday, by a vote of 182 to 60, agreed to give in, but only after the Senate conferees agreed to a provisio stating that the repeal action should not in any way be construed as permitting the advocacy of Communism.

Just what would be the legal effect of the latter phrase, the House was not agreed upon. Those who were against outright repeal thought it would mean teachers could be discharged for advocating Communism; those who opposed the rider felt that the provisio would have no legal effect at all.

At any rate, teachers hereafter will not be required to sign an oath before receiving their pay check.

New York to Bermuda by Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., May 25—Her four Hornet engines roaring, the Bermuda Clipper of Pan American Airways, lifted from the quiet waters of Long Island Sound at 9:35 o'clock this morning and pointed her nose for Hamilton, Bermuda, in the first survey flight between New York City and the British island.

An Imperial Airways aquaplane, the Cavalier, was expected to leave Hamilton at about the same time on a trip to Port Washington. The distance is 780 miles.

Until further improvements are made at North Beach Airport, the Pan American Airways base here is to be used in connection with the New York-Bermuda service, it was announced.

Only crew members were carried on the first survey flight. Commanding them is Harold E. Gray, a veteran officer who has flown extensively in the South American and Pacific services of the company.

The Bermuda Clipper is a Sikorsky S42-B model of 42,000 pounds gross weight. She has a top speed of 188 miles an hour, but is expected to average 160 miles an hour in cruising to Bermuda.

It was only yesterday that the Bermuda Clipper arrived over Manhasset Bay from Bridgeport, Conn., and settled down on the waters after flying for several hours over the neighborhood of Port Washington.

The Imperial Airways airplane is understood to be a short monoplane, equipped with four Bristol-Pegasus engines. She is said to carry only her operating crew.

While today's flight was designed to chart sky lanes and observe weather conditions rather than to test the feasibility of a regular service between the two points, its longer objective is held to be an alternate route for trans-Atlantic flying later in 1937.

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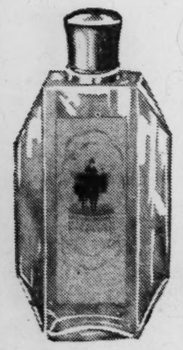

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HE: Precisely—that's what I thought!
SHE: Well, then . . .
He:—why didn't I stick to the Fifty Shilling Tailors? The answer, dear lady, is that I *did!* Twenty-seven and six for the coat, fifteen shillings for the trousers. Total: forty-two and six. How much less than you expected?
SHE: Alan, I don't believe it!
HE: That's fine. I am sure everybody else thinks the same.
SHE: But if it really is true, they must have risen right above themselves this year.
HE: They have! They've entered into the spirit of the whole thing: their sports gear this season is the real thing. You know—just the right touch of swagger without being conspicuous-looking — really interesting cloths, and plenty of them, and everything common sense and comfortable in the way they're made.
SHE: And after all that, I think we'd better get into our coach — unless you're too proud now to be seen with poor me, so dowdy!
HE: Don't be foolish.

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Chandler Joins Joe McCarthy's Mound Regulars

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their struggle to beat down an early-season slump and regain the American League leadership, the Yankees have discovered a surprise package. His name is Spurgeon Chandler, from Carnersville, Ga., a six-footer who pitches right-handed and specializes in shutouts.

A short while ago Manager Joe McCarthy of the world titleholders went in search of a fourth starting pitcher. He had Gomez, Pearson and Ruffing, but lacked a No. 4. Joe tried Murphy, Hadley, Broaca and Malone, without any startling success. He looked over Makosky and Wicker. Eventually he arrived at Chandler, who won 14 games and lost 13 last season at Newark.

Chandler's first start in the major leagues was made in Chicago. He pitched a five-hitter, only to be beaten by Thornton Lee, 2 to 1. A short time later in the Yankee Stadium, the youngster turned the tables on the White Sox by blanking them, 4 to 0. McCarthy wasn't certain after the first exhibition, but after that shutout he was sure Chandler was his man.

Second Shutout

Yesterday Joe sent the rookie against the Cleveland Indians and the latest New York sensation came through with another row of scoreless innings, beating the Tribe by 14 to 0. He yielded only six hits, walked two and fanned five. And when a right-hander shuts off those powerful left-handed-hitting Indians without a run, that's news.

Chandler, known among his team mates as Spud, throws a fast sinker-ball that dips low around a batter's knees. It is difficult for the enemy to lift this pitch. The Yankee infield usually has a busy afternoon when Spud is working. He also throws a good curve.

Before turning to professional baseball, Chandler was an all-around athlete at the University of Georgia. A halfback on the football eleven, Spud made the headlines several times with his long-range punting. In a game against New York University he got off an 80-yard boot. And of course he starred on the Georgia nine.

Victorious in their last four games, the Yankees recaptured the league leadership yesterday. They have beaten Cleveland twice and the Browns twice on successive afternoons. Through that stretch they have piled up 58 hits and scored 39 runs, and looked more like the Yankees of 1936. Lou Gehrig, in a terrific batting slump until a few days ago, has collected seven hits in his last nine appearances at the plate.

A's Lose Lead

Connie Mack's Athletics, defeated by the Browns, 8 to 6, slipped out of first place to make room for the Yankees. The triumph ended a St. Louis losing streak that had reached seven games. Harland Clift's hitting featured.

The Red Sox, with Walberg on the mound, jumped all the way from seventh to fifth place yesterday, beating the White Sox by 9 to 5. Jimmy Foxx hit his sixth home run of the season and also a pair of doubles. At Washington, the Senators lost to the visiting Tigers, 3 to 1, when Cecil Travis made a two-run wild throw in the second inning.

The big news of the day in the National League centered around the Giants and Carl Hubbell, who won his twenty-third straight mound victory although he had to be relieved in the ninth inning. Pitching against the league-leading Pirates, the great left-hander loaded the bases in the ninth with two out, but wouldn't be trusted with the final batter. Dick Coffman, a veteran right-hander, strolled in from the bullpen and fanned Johnny Dickshot for the final out. The score was 4 to 3.

Boston's Lou Fette beat the Cubs yesterday, 3 to 1, for his fourth triumph. Cincinnati dropped into the cellar by losing to the Dodgers, 1 to 0.

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Woodruff to Run Quarter and Half, Champs Outlook

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—The decision of John Y. Woodruff, the star of the Pittsburgh team, to compete in the quarter and half in the sixty-first annual track and field meet of the I. C. 4-A, is likely to play an important part in the fortunes of at least two of the other teams in the contests at Randalls Island, on Friday and Saturday. Woodruff was a strong favorite to win the mile, for which he was also entered, and his decision to devote his attention to the shorter and more difficult races will throw the mile open, with four candidates likely to improve the chances of the teams that are just behind the favorites, Columbia and Pittsburgh, while his choice of the quarter and half will tell against the chances of others.

Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, the defending champion, will be pushed into the background in the quarter, as well as Richard Gill of Boston College, while Manhattan will suffer by reason of his participation in the half as Louis Burns and Howard Borck ran first and second last year.

Cornell will find its chances improved by the decision in defense of its team championship of last year, as will Princeton, as Howard W. Welch, for the Ithacans, and Peter B. Bradley, the heroes of the Heptagonal meet and the Yale-Princeton encounter, are now the favorites. There is no defending champion, as Gene G. Venzke, last year winner, is out of college.

The records of the past week enhanced the probability of new records in a number of events, as Martin Glickman, Syracuse and Wilbur Greer, Michigan State climbed ahead of the other stars in the hundred with records of 9.7s. and Greer and Gardner Millett, lifted their performances ahead of the rest in the furlong, with the Michigander going the distance in 20.9s., while the Yale man ran it in 21.2s. So Ben Johnson, Columbia, and the Pittsburgh pair, Edgar Mason and Arthur Thomas, will have something to shoot at if they are to win as expected. Woodruff still has the leading records in the quarter and half, and there are only minor changes in the others, except in the low hurdles, where John M. Donovan, Dartmouth, the defending champion, is actually outside the points, as five others, led by John N. Irwin, Princeton, with 23.6s., have bettered the mark of Donovan this season of 24.1s., though he is still the leader in the high hurdles.

Indiana Quintet Will Make a Trip To Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 25—A trip to the Pacific coast for games with Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles will headline Indiana University's 1937-38 basketball schedule announced today by Coach Everett S. Dean.

The season's campaign will pit the Hoosiers against four championship quintets, including Illinois and Minnesota, Big Ten title holders. Three state teams will be played, DePauw, Ball State and Butler.

Indiana will open its 20-game schedule here Dec. 6 against DePauw, and following a game with Ball State at Muncie on Dec. 11, will leave on a four-game trip during the Christmas holidays.

The Hoosiers will meet Bradley Tech at Peoria, Ill., on Dec. 21, and Nebraska at Lincoln on Dec. 22 on their way West. Southern California will be played Dec. 28 at Los Angeles and U. C. L. A. on Dec. 29. Bradley was champion of the Little 19 Conference last season, and Nebraska tied for the Big Six championship.

In the Big Ten, Indiana will meet Purdue, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northwestern. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northwestern take the places of Chicago, Michigan and Ohio State. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 6—DePauw; 11—Ball State at Muncie; 21—Bradley Tech at Peoria, Ill.; California at Los Angeles; 29—U. C. L. A.
22—Nebraska at Lincoln; 28—Southern California at Los Angeles.
Jan. 3—Illinois; 8—Iowa at Iowa City; 10—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 15—Northwestern; 17—Iowa.
Feb. 1—Butler at Indianapolis; 5—Purdue at Lafayette; 7—Wisconsin; 11—Louisville at Louisville; 19—Northwestern at Evanston; 21—Minnesota; 26—Purdue; 28—Wisconsin at Madison; 5 Illinois at Champaign.

Kay Winthrop And U. S. Titleholder In Round Three

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Alice Marble, American singles titleholder, gained the third round of the Middlesex tennis championships today with an easy 6—3, 6—1 victory over Rita Jarvis.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston joined Miss Marble in the third round, eliminating Mrs. Mary Bowden, 6—0, 9—7.

Mrs. Annenberg Medalist

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 25 (AP)—Equaling the course record with a brilliant 78, Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg yesterday won the qualifying medal in the women's metropolitan golf championship. The former New York state champion had eight one-putt greens in her round over the Upper Montclair Country Club course to lead a field of 64 starters.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	21	8	.724
Buffalo	17	11	.607
Toronto	18	14	.563
Montreal	13	13	.500
Rochester	14	15	.483
Syracuse	16	14	.535
Jersey City	11	15	.423
Baltimore	4	24	.143

Results May 24

Toronto 9, Rochester 5.
Toronto 2, Rochester 0.
Montreal 3, Buffalo 1.
Buffalo 1, Montreal 0.
Newark 10, Jersey City 4.
Other teams not scheduled.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 8, Colby 6.
Duke 4, North Carolina 0.
Fordham 1, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Moravian 11, Albright 6.
New Hampshire 8, Northeastern 2.
Ohio State 13, Purdue 1.
Panzar 4, Upsala 2.
Vermont 5, Middlebury 0.
Wabash 4, De Pauw 2.

Captain Lou Paces Yanks

By a Staff Photographer

Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees

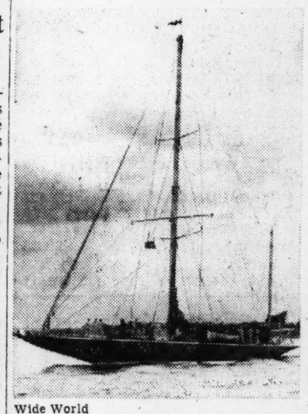
In One of the Most Prolonged Batting Slumps of His Colorful Major League Career at the Start of the Season, This Veteran First Baseman and Field General of the World Baseball Champions Has Finally Found the Range of Enemy Pitching. Lou Has Made Seven Hits in His Most Recent Nine Appearances at Bat to Help the Yankees Regain the American League Leadership

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Last Cup Yacht Reaches Newport

With the arrival of the Endeavour I at Newport, R. I., all of the yachts which are to try out for the America's Cup races starting July 31 off that city are near the coming scene of action and work is being pushed to get those which are not already under sail in shape for the tuning up which is going to be so important. At the present writing only one of the three defense candidates and two potential challengers is under canvas and she is Yankee, now owned and sailed by Commodore Gerard B. Lambert. The other yachts are at Bristol, R. I., where they are being rigged at the Herreshoff plant. The Endeavour II, the latest of Thomas O. M. Sopwith's prospective challengers, and Rainbow, successful defender of the cup in 1934, and now owned by Chandler Hovey, should be ready for trial spins very soon, while the Ranger and Endeavour I should be ready the first of next week, if not by the end of this. Ranger due to the loss of her mast, will have to use the old mast of the Rainbow until a new one can be stepped, which will probably not be until about the middle of next month.



Wide World

Endeavour II

Postponements Help Ranger

When it was announced that the first of this year's cup races would take place July 31 and that the trials for the American defense candidates would start May 29, with the series of observation races to start June 12, it was realized that Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt and his new yacht Ranger were facing a tremendous handicap, especially at the hands of Yankee, which was trying out her new rig before the Ranger was ready to leave Bath. And, as if this were not bad enough, Ranger lost her mast in her trip to Bristol, where she is being put in condition for the coming tests. Fortunately, Commodore Vanderbilt had the mast which was used in Rainbow when she defended the cup in 1934, and, while this spar cannot be used in the races should she be named as the defender, it is to be used in the preliminary trials and then replaced by the new mast which is being built. While Ranger will hardly show up to her best advantage using the substitute spar, Commodore Vanderbilt and his crew will at least get a chance to try her out under sail.

Fine Sportsmanship

That the loss of her spar might not handicap the Ranger too severely, the New York Yacht Club asked Commodores Lambert and Hovey if they would agree to a postponement of the start of the preliminary trials to June 2 and the observation races to June 19. They readily agreed. This is one of the finest pieces of sportsmanship that has been noted in connection with cup trials, and the owners of Yankee and Rainbow are due for a lot of praise for their acquiescence to a change which will reduce Ranger's handicap to a minimum. Now it is to be hoped that nothing will come up to interfere with all of the yachts having plenty of time in which to get in top form by the time they go under the watchful eyes of the men who are to pick both the defender and the challenger. That Endeavour I should have reached Newport after having to cover the last 1000 miles under jury sail is cause for congratulations to those who handled her in her severe test. Although it is generally figured that Endeavour II will be the challenger, the yacht which lost in the races of 1934 is not yet out of the picture and the tests between the two English yachts will be just as closely watched as those between the three Americans. The date for the opening race is still set at July 31, but we are sure that should any reason come up for a later opening, both the challenger and defender will readily agree to a postponement in the interests of true sportsmanship.

Plan to Restrict Big Ten Athletes

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 25 (AP)—The Western Conference faculty athletic committee appointed a committee Saturday to prepare a resolution to prohibit Big Ten athletes from competing in any meets or events except those sponsored by colleges or conferences of colleges.

At the same meeting the committee turned down an application by Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., for membership in the group. No comment was offered in connection with the rejection of the surprise application.

The competition restriction action, apparently aimed at keeping Big Ten stars out of the annual championship meets of the Amateur Athletic Union, all-star football games and similar events, would not become operative until after next December if adopted. The committee was instructed to report its resolution at the annual winter meeting in Chicago next December.

Penn Elects Two Captains

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 (AP)—Walter J. Zwarg, No. 7 oar, is the new captain of the University of Pennsylvania crew. The university has announce also the election of Henry F. Sanville Jr. as swimming captain.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Robert Sweeney, American, eliminated sixth round in British amateur golf championship by James Ferrier, Australian champion, 1 up, 21 holes.

Five Years Ago

Ellsworth Vines' victory over Jack Crawford and triumph of Johnny Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison in doubles gave United States Davis Cup team victory over Australia.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	23	10	.697
Minneapolis	17	16	.515
Toledo	17	17	.500
Louisville	15	17	.469
St. Paul	14	16	.467
Kansas City	13	15	.464
Columbus	15	18	.455
Indianapolis	13	18	.419

Results May 24

Columbus 8, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 1.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	34	16	.680
Sacramento	33	19	.635
San Diego	30	22	.577
Los Angeles	27	24	.529
Portland	23	26	.469
Seattle	20	29	.408
Oakland	18	33	.353
Missions	18	34	.346

Results May 24

No games scheduled.

Runyan, Nelson Shoot Neat 68's For Pro Golf Play

PITTSBURGH, May 25 (AP)—Paul Runyan and Byron Nelson pulled a couple of 68's out of the steep fairways of the Field Club course yesterday to lead by two strokes at the halfway point in the 36-hole qualifying test for the Professional Golfers Association championship.

Beaming in a green Tyrolean hat, Runyan fairly yodeled in these hills yesterday. He stood on the 17th tee needing two birdies to break the course record and got them. His 68 was four under par.

Nelson, 1937 Augusta masters tournament winner from Reading, Penna., started late in the day, knew what he had to do to catch Runyan, and calmly proceeded to do it.

Blond Jimmy Hines from Garden City, N. Y., was two shots back with a 70 and three others, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland, Ohio, and Neil Christian, Yakima, Wash., were one shot farther away with 71's.

Sixty players went into the final qualifying round today with scores of 78 or better, indicating it will take a total of around 156 to qualify for the 63 match-play places.

Harry Cooper, of Chicago, one of the favorites, was alone at even par 72, while nine others, including Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, and Vic Ghezzi, Deal N. J., were grouped at 73.

Several of the great old names faltered on the hills today. Tommy Armour of Chicago, after a good start, stumbled home in 40 for a 78, which put him on the border, but he had plenty of company. Open Champion Tony Manero of Peabody, Mass., long-driving Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., and Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., were also in the 78 bracket.

Even farther back were defending Champion Denny Shute from Boston, who had a 79, and Sam Parks, Pittsburgh, former open champion, who fumbled to a lofty 82.

Runyan was clearly the story in the early day. Playing with a fellow who shot an 86, waiting interminably sometimes on the tees, he calmly went along knocking the backs out of the cups with well-hit putts.

After starting with a bogey, he chipped in from the fringe at the fourth for a birdie, and got another birdie at the fifth when he dropped a six-footer. He made the turn in 35 strokes, canned a 30-footer at the tenth for another birdie, and skipped in the rest of the way.

He was in the rough only twice all day.

Nelson, on the other hand, missed several comparatively easy putts. At the fifth and ninth he missed putts of less than seven feet, but he did knock one down from 12 feet and turned in 35, one under. The other 12-foot putts for birdies at the sixteenth and seventeenth holes put him four under, and he played the short dog-leg final hole cautiously to hold his place.

Eulace Peacock To Compete in Three N. C. A. A. Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., May 25—The man who beat Jesse Owens—Eulace Peacock, Temple sprint star—will attempt to duplicate Owens' feat of winning three individual titles in the N. C. A. A. meet to be held June 18 and 19 in Edwards Track Stadium here.

Staging a comeback from a mishap which held him out of competition last year, Peacock has entered the 100, 220, and broad jump. Should he win all three, he would still be behind Owens, who last year also won the 220-yard low hurdles.

The powerful Temple sprinter defeated Owens six times in races from 50 yards to 100 meters. He is co-holder of the world 100-meter mark at 10.3s. and also holds the A. A. U. record of 10.2s. Peacock is also one of four men in track and field history to broad jump over 26 feet.

Brutus Hamilton, University of California track coach, considers Peacock to be the equal of Owens, and, in good shape, would probably have beaten the Ohio State flash.

Peacock is big, powerful, and is not a "picture runner" such as Owens and Archie Williams, lacking their smoothness and seeming ease of effort. Not exceptionally fast off his marks, Peacock drives hard all the way, ending with a strong finish. His strongest race is the century; but he also holds an unofficial world record of 6.0 flat for the 60 yards.

G. P. Hughes In Fourth Round

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—George Patrick Hughes of Great Britain led the men's singles field in the French hard court tennis championships into the fourth round today with a straight-set, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3, victory over Jacques Jamain of France.

Henrich Henkel of Germany defeated Pierre Pelizza of France, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1, in another third-round match.

Hal Surface of Kansas City eliminated Josef Caska of Czechoslovakia, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The top three in each league:

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cronin, Red Sox	22	89	18	38	.427
Medwick, Cardinals	28	111	28	47	.423
Walker, Tigers	28	115	27	47	.409
Bell, Browns	26	109	18	44	.404
Arnovich, Phillies	28	113	18	45	.398
Hassett, Dodgers	28	112	17	44	.393

Williams Track Captain

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 25 (AP)—The Williams College track team elected as captain Edward T. Cook of Dayton, Ohio, leading middle distance runner. Cook, holder of the Lehman Cup for all-round track performance, finished second to Dick Gill of Boston College last week in a record 440 at the New England intercollegiates, and will compete at New York this week-end in the IC4A meet.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

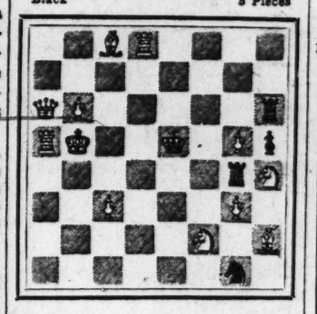
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 25, 1937

Problem No. 1933

By Alain C. White

Black 5 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

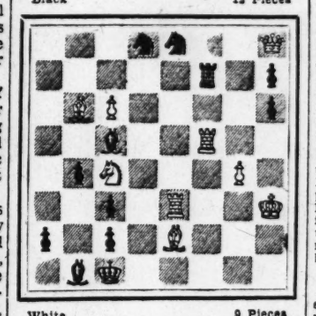
White to play and mate in two

(The first problem to show 15 variations following the moves of two black rooks, first published in 1906.)

Problem No. 1934

By Alain C. White

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(New Orleans Times-Democrat, 1898)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1931. B-R7

No. 1932.

1.	Q-B2	KtxQ
2.	R-Ktch	
1.	——	Q-Kt3
2.	QxQch	
1.	——	Q-Q2
2.	Q-B7	
1.	——	QxPch
2.	RxQch	
1.	——	QxBch
2.	QxQ	
1.	——	Q-KB5
2.	Q-B7ch	
1.	——	Q-B4, Q-Kt6ch, Q-QB5
2.	QxQ	
1.	——	QxKt
2.	Q-B7ch	

End-Game No. 357. Black wins: 1 . . .

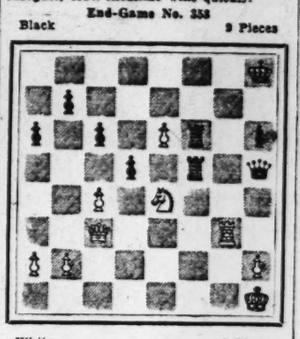
BxKt (Black); 2 PxB, KtxB; 3 QxKt, R-Kch; 4 Q-K3, Q-R4ch; 5 P-Kt4, PxP ep mate! If 3 KxKt, Q-Kt4ch; 4 K-B3, QR-Kt wins for Black without much difficulty.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to Alekhine-Tylor, Margate, 1937. Alekhine wins quickly.

End-Game No. 358

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Silas W. Howland, president of the Marshall Chess Club, has accepted the chairmanship of a committee of the National Chess Federation, upon which will devolve the task of selecting a team to represent the United States at the international team championship to be held this summer at Stockholm, Sweden, and also the task of raising a fund of approximately $3000 for the expenses of the trip.

Reuben Fine, America's ace European tournament competitor, has remained in Europe since last August, when he took part in tournaments at Zandvoort and Nottingham. His next competition will be in Stockholm, where a tournament mainly to give Swedish contestants in the international team championship practice has been arranged for June.

Fine's stay in Europe has resulted in establishing his reputation as one of the world's strongest masters. The game below, from a Moscow tournament which he won, shows his coolness and watchful waiting in the face of an inviting attack, which he repels with telling strokes.

Dutch Defense

Fine White	Bondarewsky Black	Fine White	Bondarewsky Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	15 P-B3	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	16 BxBP	P-KR4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-B2	P-R5
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	18 Kt-R3	Q-Q
5 Castles	B-Q3	19 P-K4	PxKP
6 P-B4	P-B3	20 QxP	P-K4
7 P-Kt3	Castles	21 B-Kt2	PxKtP
8 B-QKt2	QKt-Q2	22 QPxP	PxPch
9 QKt-Q2	Q-K	23 K-R	B-K2
10 Kt-K5	Q-R4	24 Q-Kt6	RxRch
11 P-K3	Q-R3	25 RxR	Kt-B
12 Q-K2	Kt-K5	26 Q-B7ch	K-R
13 KtxKt	BPxKt	27 P-K6	KtxP
14 Kt-Kt4	Q-Kt4	28 B-K4	Resigns

Endeavour I To Be Fitted Out at Bristol

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25 (AP)—Capt. Ned Heard and the crew of the racing yacht Endeavour I, safe in port after an exciting Atlantic crossing, prepared today to rush the veteran cutter into racing trim.

One last trip at the end of a tow line—this one a short jaunt up Narragansett Bay to the shipyard at Bristol—remained before the British yacht could be stripped of her ocean-going spars and sails and fitted with her lofty racing rig.

The yacht reached port yesterday in tow of her convoy, the motor yacht Viva, which left England with her nearly a month ago. The two parted company in a gale 1000 miles off the American coast 10 days back, and Endeavour made her way under sail to within a few miles of the coast until she was picked up by the Coast Guard cutter Argo. The latter ship towed her nearly to the harbor before Viva came out to complete her towing job.

At Bristol today the first Endeavour, unsuecessful challenger for the historic America's Cup, will rejoin her mate, Endeavour II, which reached these shores several days ago. After the two are fitted out they will engage in a series of races to enable T. O. M. Sopwith, British challenger, to select the faster boat under American conditions as opponent for an American defender.

Already in the water at Bristol and nearly ready for competition is the 1934 cup winner Rainbow, now owned by Chandler Hovey of Boston. In the shed, being given final touches to her hull while a mast is prepared to replace one lost off Gloucester in a storm, is Ranger, owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt. Ranger, built this winter at Bath, Maine, as a cup candidate, probably will be under sail by the end of the week, despite the delay caused by her dismasting.

Anchored in Brenton's Cove in the harbor is the old American sloop Yankee, owned by Gerard B. Lambert and hailing from Boston. Earliest under sail this year, she has been out for practice spins daily for the past month and is expected to be at the top of her speed when she meets Ranger and Rainbow in the preliminary trial races which begin off this port next week.

Eli Lacrosse Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Albert T. Haviland or Orange, N. J., a junior, has been elected captain of the Yale lacrosse team for the next year. Haviland prepared at Andover and has been a "consistently good performer" on the team for two years. He played second attack.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	10	.630
Philadelphia	15	10	.600
Detroit	16	12	.571
Cleveland	12	11	.522
Boston	11	13	.458
Washington	13	16	.448
Chicago	11	15	.423
St. Louis	9	17	.346

Results May 24

Detroit 3, Washington 1.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 6.
New York 14, Cleveland 0.
Boston 9, Chicago 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	9	.679
St. Louis	16	12	.572
New York	17	13	.567
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	13	15	.464
Boston	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	11	18	.379
Cincinnati	10	17	.370

Results May 24

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

N. E. Champion In Round Three Of British Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., May 25 (AP)—John O. Levinson of Chicago, New England amateur title-holder, gained the third round of the British amateur golf championship today, defeating C. W. Timmis of Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Douglas Grant, native Californian who has lived in England for many years, was eliminated by Andrew Jamieson Jr. of Great Britain, 2 and 1.

Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., remained in the chase for the British championship after two days of firing in the first round had been completed.

Chapman caught a tartar in 17-year-old James Bruen Jr., British boy's champion, but uncorked two long, accurate putts on the 16th and 17th greens to win, 2 and 1. Surviving first-round matches along with him were J. C. Freshwater of Hollywood, Calif.; P. A. Valentine of Southampton, N. Y., Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis.; Levinson of Chicago, and Douglas Grant, Robert Sweeney and R. B. Foster, all three native Americans, who make their homes in England.

Levinson and Grant had earned their second-round brackets yesterday; Valentine advanced through the default of his initial opponent, and Wehrle drew a first round bye but the others all had to fight their way past rugged opposition today to survive.

Freshwater went two extra holes before eliminating W. C. Carr at the 20th; Sweeney ousted the well-known Briton, Harry Bentley, 2 and 1, and Foster took Denis H. R. Martin into camp, 3 and 1.

Two other invaders, Billy Sixty, Milwaukee golf writer, and Norman MacBeth, 58-year-old resident of Los Angeles, were eliminated. Sixty bowed to Harry Braid, son of Jim Braid, famous British pro, 2 and 1. MacBeth fell before Eric Chambers, 1 up.

Dr. W. Tweddell, winner of the title in 1927, was eliminated by Ian Mitchell, 2 and 1. Cecil Ewing, one of the favorites, came through with a 1 up decision over R. Neill, however.

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Strict Road Rules Imposed in Britain To Increase Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — New rules for road users in Britain, governing the construction and use of motor vehicles, have been issued here as the latest move in the Ministry of Transport's road safety campaign.

These rules, 90 in number, relate in part to all vehicles in general, and in part to private motorcars, trucks, trailers and tractors, individually.

In future, automobiles are liable to examination without warning in regard to brakes, steering and silencers.

Most of the regulations come into force on May 31 of this year, and are mainly revisions of existing rules. But a number of new laws for the private motorists have been instituted, coming into force in the last quarter of the year.

From Oct. 1, 1937. speedometers must be accurate at 30 miles per hour within 10 per cent; automatic windscreen-wipers must be fitted unless the driver can get a clear view by opening the windscreen; every new motorcar fitted with a servo braking system which embodies a vacuum or pressure reservoir must be fitted with a warning device easily visible to the driver to indicate any impending failure in the vacuum or pressure system; a trailer attached to a motorcar must have a large letter "T," studded with reflex lenses, attached to the rear; and no automobile may carry a mascot of such a type, or in such a position, that it might strike any person with whom the car might collide.

British motorists are notified that the new rules empower police or official vehicle examiners to test the brakes, steering gear, and silencer, either on the road or in a garage, with permission of the owner of the premises. Police officers thus examining vehicles must be in uniform.

British Trade Still Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's trade in March was £22,468,755 larger than in the same period last year, exports having been the best in any month for seven years. Imports at £82,691,379 were up by £14,691,155. Exports at £43,469,623 were £6,960,071 ahead. Reexports at £6,716,840 show an increase of £817,029.

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Denmark Grants Loan To Faroe Island Miners

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COPENHAGEN—A state loan of 200,000 crowns, or about $45,000, has been made to the only large coal mine belonging to Denmark, rediscovered about 1895 and worked by the Suderöe islanders.

The mine contains about 120,000,000 tons of coal. From 200 to 300 men are to obtain regular employment. The state loan is to be repaid by half-yearly payments at 5 per cent over a period of 20 years.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

New Salons and New Tendencies

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

Shall we soon witness in France the evolution of new aesthetic tendencies? Many things seem to foreshadow such an event and a certain effervescence among artists proves the need for a renewal. It must be admitted that calm has reigned for quite a long time now, that each revolt has been leveled down to an honorable average, to an acceptation of formulae which have long been experimented with.

It appears that painters are becoming dissatisfied with such a moderate state of things. They complain of the lack of character of the Salon des Indépendents, and the paintings which have been exhibited there are such as to justify their lack of enthusiasm. Extremist tendencies are rare. The canvases seem to be, for the most part, the work of patient amateurs who on Sundays painstakingly practice painting suburban landscapes or family groups.

But this season is marked by another—and much more important—exhibition: some of the members of the austere and official Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, under the leadership of their one-time president, suddenly left this society in order to found a new Salon. Under the name of "Groupe Indépendant de la Nationale" 180 artists have united the younger elements of the old Société.

Their exhibition, while it does not make any sensational disclosures, is far more vital than anything we were accustomed to see at the Grand Palais at this time of year. A few older artists such as Dauchez, Balande, Desvallières, Goulinat, Jaulmes and Lucien Simon lend the prestige of their authority to the younger artists. These latter, grouped round Yves Brayer, form a homogenous unit. Their desire to accomplish something solid is evident. Yves Brayer himself, who in his broad and clever technique sought to retain an atmosphere of improvisation, proves, by a large canvas, that youth has now another tendency.

* * *

It is obvious that his large painting "Le Noyé de Venise" is more consciously composed than his canvases usually are, that the disposition of the groups is not due to chance but is closely related to the conception of the picture: the figure in the foreground forms a splash of light contrasting with the darker mass of the people surrounding it. In such a sober composition, the reds become more intense. Yves Brayer is no longer satisfied with that dark outline which gave his former work the aspect of drawings and even of sketches. His technique—which is more finished although still very broad—models form. This attempt at a return to large paintings is one of the good points of this painter in whom great hopes are placed.

Charles Blanc, too, and notably in a rather dramatic portrait, is less disappointing than in former years. He remains faithful to his color scales of yellows and reds, to which he gives an intensity which is sometimes moving.

Corbellini has fine taste. His figures have a great deal of charm and any apprehension of seeing him fall into an excess of sweetness is not justified. Even where he confines himself to light colors, the clearness of his drawing retains vigor.

Berthomme Saint-André also shows a tendency toward increased vigor. Both his pictures of dancers show his search for brighter colors. He has retained the charm of his former compositions while accepting violent contrasts.

André Hambourg, on the contrary, experiments with the soft harmonies of grays and light blues in "Le Communiant," and McAvoy in his landscapes of St. Malo shows great delicacy and sensitiveness in the use of grays.

But the section devoted to engravers is probably the best thing in this young Salon and the work of Joseph Soulas stands out particularly: his line, precise, sharp but not dry, translates a variety of landscapes from the bleakest to those clothed in the richest vegetation. From this it may be deduced that there is, among the younger painters, a marked taste for serious painting, fo. the expression of deep feeling even in serenity. Austerity is obligatory, and no one today dreams of provoking scandals. Restraint does not exclude emotion but emotion is maintained within limits.

* * *

Is this the new state of mind which is to revive painting and direct it toward other destinies? Obviously the excesses and eccentricities which influenced aesthetic circles for a while were never found in the Salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts; but younger artists were little tempted to join this group. The fact that so many of them belong now denotes a fresh orientation among some of them. Whereas formerly the conflict was between two generations, today the opposition is between the tendencies of men of the same generation. That is sufficient to show that the contest is taking place under totally different conditions, and it is almost impossible to predict its consequences.

When all newcomers favored "fauvisme" or cubism and opposed themselves en masse to their elders at the Salon des Artistes Français it was easy to predict that time and force of circumstances would finally impose the point of view of the newcomers. But the present problem is quite different, since there is no reason why the time factor should favor one tendency more than another. It is therefore the very future of French art which lies between this independent group of the Nationale on the one hand, and on the other, the most extreme painters represented at the Salon des Surindépendents.

Top Row, Charles Weidman's Foot in "Traditions" (Marcus Blechman); Nadia Chilkovsky, and Doris Humphrey. Center, Pauline Chellis, and a Trio From Martha Graham's Dance Group in "Celebration." Below, Extended Foot of a Dancer in "Celebration"; Miss Chellis's Right Arm; Martha Graham and a Member of Her Group in "Primitive Mysteries," and José Limon's Legs in "The Race," From the Humphrey-Weidman "Theater Piece" (Thomas Bouchard)

Dance Detail: Hands and Feet

By Margaret Lloyd

"Modern dancers make so little use of their hands" is a challenge sometimes to be found in ballet-minded reviews.

When accustomed solely to the delicately curved fingers of the hand hung loosely from the wrist, the floating "feathers," drifting down on the up beat of the arm, up on the down beat, that belong in ballet, it is no doubt difficult to accept an arm movement directed by the forward thrust of a sharply turned out elbow and hands not pendant, but firmly continuing the line straight from the shoulder on and out into space.

Modern dancers wear their hands with a difference. And one of the most beautiful uses of hands I have ever seen is in Martha Graham's "Primitive Mysteries," when an ensemble of maidens forms a halo with them behind the Virgin's head. No halo in early Italian painting was ever half so moving to me as that unexpected, poignant halo made in the progress of the dance.

When Martha Graham was first experimenting in the new forms, another dancer asked her why she did not make more use of her hands. "I have not had time to work on them yet," she said. But now she has had time and their use is integral with the movement. Still it is a sparing use, compatible with the general economy of movement in her compositions.

* * *

Sometimes she folds the thumb in under stiffly held fingers, palms under. Sometimes the hands are held at ease, or, becoming rigid again, marked with a widely separated thumb or little finger. When they are curved, they are modeled in bare planes like modern sculpture. The treatment is always one of broad simplicity, without intricate detail.

Martha Graham's hands are ascetic. They have the elongated lines of an El Greco painting. They emphasize humanness by distortion. They are never garrulous, never literal. When they speak, they speak with dignity and ineffable eloquence.

After watching the firm, uncompromising hands of modern dance, the ornate curlicues of ballet hands sometimes make me think of the affected elegance of the little finger sticking out in an exaggerated curve beyond the teacup. A harsh comparison, no doubt, since the ballet hand is at least aristocratic and the teacup hand is not. But the curlicues remain artificial, decorative—and expressionless.

Charles Weidman's digital curlicues are more than ornaments. They are little jokes. Weidman's hands are full of grimaces. They are unpredictable. His abruptly pointed forefinger trails with laughter. A rapid enunciation by his pliant fingers is high comedy. They are artificial, too, in that they deviate from the common use of hands, though they are related to the common use and, again, emphasize it by distortion.

* * *

The lyricism in Doris Humphrey's hands is never lush. Tender it may be, but not sentimental. Her hands have knuckles. There is visible structure to them. And in her group choreography—choral poetry. The strange, sudden flash of white hands from out the black floor wings in the Bennington production of "With My Red Fires" is an unforgettable example of the strong, fibrous poetry in modern dance hands.

"Even fingers fall," Miss Humphrey said recently in a lecture-recital, when, with a selected group, she was demonstrating falls. And one by one the fingers fell, as a proof of the minute correlation between the body and all its parts.

Hanya Holm's hands are concerned with space. They cut form into space, chiseling space together with the movement of the whole body. They connote the shimmer that lies in atmosphere. They suggest the illimitable spread of space.

There is more than the clenched fist in the young enthusiast's dance of protest. Undue vehemence there is at times. But the hands are as often put to speaking as to shouting use. I watched one of our minor dance radicals in a dance of some sort of complaint or other against the social order. The hands made exclamation points to every statement. Yet as they opened and closed and stretched themselves into five-point stars, they were phrased with the motor phrase and without pantomime, kept within the mood of the dance.

* * *

The hands of the modern dance are affirmative, tensile. There are endless gradations of station and subtle degrees of tension in them. They are always hands and not unfurling rosebuds or dripping fern fronds. They do not softly supplicate or yearningly soar, like the hands of interpretive dancers. When they aspire, they aspire without limpness. They are human hands, gripping human problems, bold, forcible. Their ofttime grotesquerie is the legitimate exaggeration of art.

"I never could bear dirty feet," a balletomane of immaculate appearance and precise manner said to me. "Couldn't your modern dancers wear some soft suede sandals or something to keep their feet clean?"

"Are the soles of bare feet any dirtier than the soles of ballet slippers?" I asked him. The dust of a floor cloth is as temporary on the feet as it is on the knees or the hem of a skirt. Surely it can be washed off.

Meanwhile, how feet speak in the modern dance. In Martha Graham's "Lamentation," danced seated on a funeral bench, her feet spell anguish, the toes articulate despair. How strong feet are in group movement. What rhythms they beat out. How they resound in the "Steps in the Streets" section of "Chronicle." In the "Race" section of Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece," there is rush and fury, futility epitomized, in the feet dashing over the hurdles of the platinum-colored blocks.

Compared to the communicable qualities of flexing toes, the artificially pointed toe of ballet looks vapid in the extreme. And by this I do not mean to disparage ballet entirely (I am only taking up a challenge). Nor indeed, it seems, do modern dancers. It was a startling sight to see Martha Graham doing forward cabrioles in "Chronicle." I have seen the Humphrey-Weidman group working coupés, glissades and other steps of ballet derivation into their keenly accented phrases. But coupés and cabrioles in bare feet have more push and persuasion than coupés and cabrioles neatly executed by feet confined in ballet slippers. The movement is freer; it does not mince. In fact it becomes a different movement altogether.

* * *

Hands and feet in the modern dance are part of the rhythmic pattern and of the expressional force. That their movement is stylized, rhythmized, does not deprive them of emotional expression but enhances it. Those odd positions, so unwelcome when unfamiliar—like the hand bent upright from the wrist, the foot upright from the ankle of a queerly extended leg, with now and then a great toe being unduly obtrusive—are meant to intensify and amplify human movement.

When we stop to think of it, don't we wriggle our toes inside our shoes when we are impatient? Don't we gesticulate with our hands, or snap or flutter our fingers, when we are especially excited? The perfect person may not. But some of us do.

The modern dance is built from these and other natural movements the human race makes before it thinks or speaks. It is an extension of this movement, an enlargement, often a distortion, but its basis remains expressional human movement.

And as we do not talk with our hands all the time, wriggle our toes or stamp or kick our feet (I hope), but shrug our shoulders, spread our arms, bend the torso, so the modern dance does not depend on hands or feet alone, but uses them only when their movement is significant. They are not the whole of modern movement. They are essential parts of the whole.

A Major Renoir Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Renoir exhibition just opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is an all-summer event, lasting until Sept. 12. It is about as complete an illustration of the art of this master, who was certainly one of the most important of his time, as could be arranged without the aid of foreign loans. As it is the museum has had more than 40 collectors and museums in this country willing to co-operate, which gives a fair though not a complete idea of the popularity of his works here.

The several stages of his development are clearly brought out in this exhibition of 62 paintings. While Renoir always delighted in the richness and beauty of his colors he worked for a time at the beginning of his career in relatively restrained tonalities, similar to those which Manet used. Like Manet he was by instinct a painter—and so, in the first pictures shown the resemblance between the two is marked. It may be seen, for instance, in the cool, rich tonality of the "Mme. Darras" of 1871 and in the beautiful "La Loge," lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d, a smaller and later version of the same subject. Similarly reserved in color and Manet-like are the broad, simple patterns in which "La Fillette Attentive" and "Une Servante de Chez Duval"—two very appealing figure pieces of the eighteen seventies—were painted.

It is in the large "Le Déjeuner des Canotiers" from the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, that one sees, however, the full development of the artist's style. Only 40 when he painted it, he was so much the master of the impressionist theory of painting the interplay of light and color in the open air that it remains today his most important work. It is brimming with that joyous feeling he had for color, and the charm of the picture, which represents a luncheon party on a restaurant balcony beside the Seine, is felt not only in the "atmosphere" but in the personalities of the holiday group.

Renoir has been called the painter par excellence of lovely women. Women and children figure indeed in most of his works, and always they are buoyant, fresh and charming. One of the most scintillating is the painting "Dans les Roses," showing a woman seated on a bench in a rose garden. The colors of the flowers are reflected in her face, and the whole picture glows with warmth.

In addition to the "Canotiers" the museum has been fortunate in acquiring the loan of the tall panel of two dancers, the "Le Bal à Bougival," painted in 1883, and one of a series of three similar "dance" subjects, from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The crisper drawing, the more fully formed figures, the paler, more simplified colors which are characteristic of his later works also appear in the display, in the quaintly amusing scene of "Battledore and Shuttlecock" which the Minneapolis Institute of Arts has lent, and in various other works.

Renoir's reversion to classical form and composition after his visit to Italy is admirably shown in the small "Trois Baigneuses au Crabbe" lent by Ralph M. Coe, in which the figures of three nude women weave a graceful, flowing composition. Close study of the picture may elicit even a sense of the formal composition of Titian.

J. C. B.

Débuts at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Presumably one object of the Metropolitan's "popular" spring opera season is to give singers who have never appeared at the Metropolitan before a chance to prove their fitness to tread its august boards. In that case May 15 was a memorable day. The afternoon and the evening performances between them brought three Metropolitan débuts, besides providing a near-début for a fourth singer.

What makes the date particularly memorable is less the quantity of new recruits than the quality of one of them, Jennie Tourel, a Canadian mezzo-soprano, or, perhaps better, contralto, who gave special distinction to "Mignon" at the matinée. I had seen and heard Mme. Tourel season before last at the Paris Opéra-Comique as Carmen and greatly admired her both as actress and as singer. Mignon, it seems, was another of her parts at the Comique, and I was destined to extend my admiration to her achievement with it when that was exhibited in New York.

Mme. Tourel is a vivid and spontaneous actress, who as Mignon expresses in compelling fashion the various moods of the mysterious young girl, from the terror of the opening scene to the poetry, pathos and eventual happiness of the close, and accompanies her acting with singing that is no less expressive. For Mme. Tourel possesses a voice of uncommon warmth and purity, remarkably even throughout its wide range, which she employs with rare skill and eloquence. Her phrasing, her shading, and her command of tone color were all noteworthy, and of course it was a great pleasure to hear a French part sung over here with correct style and diction.

The last act, in its artistic continence and intensity, was the crowning feature of by all odds the best performance of "Mignon" the Metropolitan had afforded in a month of Sundays, and in lifting the act to such a height Mme. Tourel had the aid of accomplished collaborators in two artists of fine schooling and taste—Armand Tokatyan as Wilhelm Meister and Léon Rothier as Lothario. Earlier in the opera, too, they had once more proved their worth.

The near-débutante of the occasion was Maria Matyas, who previously had filled small parts in "The Man Without a Country" and "Carmen." As the youth Frederic she acted capitally and sang the rondo-gavotte agreeably in a smallish, but pleasing, mezzo-soprano voice. Josephine Antoine, who seems now to be the Metropolitan's Philine elect, was as animated as ever and delivered the brilliant music with more volume and emphasis than she had done last March.

The evening's double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" provided the other débuts of the day. They involved Robert Weede, of the Radio City Music Hall, as Tonio and Thomas Thomas, a winner in this season's Metropolitan radio auditions, as Silvio in the second of the thrillers Mr. Thomas hails from Scranton and 1000 of his fellow-citizens, headed by Mayor Stanley J. Davis, came on to applaud him. And they applauded not only the favorite son but with especial vehemence, Mr. Weede after his sonorous delivery of the Prologue. A suspicion was even current that there had been a mistake in identity! However, Mr. Thomas's lyric baritone found favor too.

The Metropolitan débuts were resumed in "Lohengrin" on May 19, bringing forward Dimitri Onofrei in the name part, Agnes Davis as Elsa, and Ernst Fischer as Telramund, besides allotting King Henry to Norman Cordon and Ortrud to Margaret Halstead for the first time here.

Mme. Davis, a young soprano from Philadelphia who has given pleasure in concert, is still far from possessing the requisites of an Elsa.

The Detroit Orchestral Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

With all the advantage that comes from looking backward, supporters of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra are reviewing the season which has just closed, the second in which the orchestra has been in charge of guest conductors.

For next year, the board of directors has engaged Franco Ghione, a conductor from the Scala in Milan, to share the responsibilities jointly with Victor Kolar. It is hoped that they will be able to restore to the orchestra some of the public allegiance which it once enjoyed.

Not that the past season was not an artistic success, or the one before it, for that matter, but the fact remains that the Detroit Orchestra has been playing to fewer paying patrons than once it did, although its actual audience has been increased by a commercial broadcast every Sunday night in Masonic Temple, where 5000 seats are always filled with invited guests.

There were more Thursday evenings than not during the past season when not all the 2000 seats in Orchestra Hall were filled, while the 5000 seats at the Sunday evening broadcasts were never empty. But the Sunday evening programs were assuredly not of the type which builds the strength of a symphony orchestra, and the problem stands at the moment as one of quantity vs. quality.

* * *

Artistically, on the other hand, the season just past assays a gratifyingly high percentage of pure ore, the orchestra as an instrument responding to the different conductors with eagerness and discipline that delighted the visiting batonists. While it is admitted that an enlargement of the string section would give a desired enrichment to the tone of the orchestra, its morale could hardly be improved.

The programs were, on the whole, more interesting than for several seasons past, chiefly because of the number of compositions new to Detroit audiences. Detroit has not been the most fortunate of cities in making the acquaintance of new music, so the enterprise of the visiting conductors was gratefully accepted.

The first two subscription programs under Victor Kolar were exceptions to this policy, but when José Iturbi took the stand for the third and fourth concerts, we heard for the first time a charming suite entitled "Impressiones Porteñas," by José André, distinguished pedagogue and critic, of Buenos Aires; "Five Miniatures," graceful trifles written for a child but cleverly orchestrated by the American Paul White; a suite made by Dr. Howard Hanson from his opera "Merry Mount," and—strange though it may seem—Debussy's three orchestral sketches grouped under the title "The Sea"—strange because the work was written over 30 years ago and first played in this country by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1907.

* * *

Bernardino Molinari came from Rome for the third time to preside over the orchestra, after the first of the new year, and continued to enlarge the local musical horizon, chiefly into the past. It was during his stewardship that Ernest Bloch's "Solomon," for cello and orchestra, received its first local performance, with George Miquelle, the orchestra's first cellist, giving eloquent voice to the solo part. And for the first time, also, Detroit then heard the Respighi transcription of the popular C minor Pasacaglia by Bach, and the Overture to Rossini's almost forgotten opera "La Cenerentola," as well as the introduction to an antique and all but forgotten comic opera by Giovanni Paisiello entitled "Nina o la pazza amore."

The composer-violinist Georges Enesco, who uses less effort to produce large effects than most conductors, introduced the work of his most distinguished Roumanian contemporary, Nonna Otesco, from whose opera, "De la Matei Citire," he played two long quotations. This was the second Balkan composer brought within Detroit's circle of acquaintance this past season, for Fritz Reiner played Kodály's suite based on the legendary exploits of the Hungarian hero "Háry János." And to Reiner, Detroit owed its first contact with an interesting work entitled "Façades," by the young English composer, William Walton.

The Ascent of Mr. Auden

By Harold Hobson

London

The Mercury Theater production of "The Ascent of F. 6," by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, has now been transferred to the Little Theater in central London, after running for 50 performances in the suburbs. This is one of those rare plays whose advent should be greeted with banners and trumpets.

Of those young poets who are much praised by connoisseurs of the taste of the next generation, but comparatively unknown to the general public, Mr. Auden, in Great Britain at any rate, is probably the chief. The repute in which he is held by critics and scholars who bow the head and beat the breast at the name of Mr. T. S. Eliot is exceedingly high. In March, 1935, when I was lunching in the Senior Common Room of the Oxford college where Mr. Auden a few years ago was an undergraduate, an eminent don remarked that he took great pride in the fact that he had had some hand in the training of Mr. Auden's genius.

At that time I had no knowledge of Mr. Auden's work, but some months later the Group Theater, a political and artistic left-wing society, gave his play, "The Dance of Death," its first public performance in the West End. I thought then, as I think now, that "The Dance of Death" marked an epoch in the development of the modern English theater. It marked an epoch, not because it was in itself an outstanding achievement—though it had many positive and intrinsic merits—but because it blazed what might be considered an entirely new trail in the serious drama. It took the trivial form of musical comedy, and used it to valid artistic ends.

Some time afterwards came Mr. Auden's next play, "The Dog Beneath the Skin," written in conjunction with Mr. Isherwood. This piece was praised by some critics, but it struck me as dull. Mr. Auden is popularly supposed to be a Communist, as, indeed, very possibly he is. Many members of Britain's most aristocratic and Conservative university stand to attention at the name of Stalin. On the other hand, since "Communist" is an omnibus term frequently applied to everyone who does not happen to agree with the National Government, very possibly he is not. But in any case Mr. Auden criticizes and satirizes quite vigorously the established western political orthodoxies. So do most of the so-called advanced dramatists, to whose school Mr. Auden belongs. There is no cause for quarrel with them in that. Let them either attack, defend or ignore, so long as they do it dramatically. But that is precisely what the left-wing theatrical writers usually fail to do. Their characters are abstractions. Their plots do not exist.

In this respect, "The Ascent of F. 6" marks a great advance on the previous work of Mr. Auden and Mr Isherwood. The characters in it are not abstractions; they are real individuals, reacting to definite and comprehensivle problems in a definite, comprehensible and dramatic way. How genuinely dramatic this way is can be realized only by those who see the play. There are two scenes in it, when the party of five Englishmen nears the top of the inaccessible mountain, which are as gripping, as exciting as anything I have seen on the English stage.

But to suggest that it is merely the most engrossing play in London is to do it a grave injustice. Every play that is a play at all must satisfy on the plane of entertainment. It is because they are so inept from the technical point of view that so many "advanced" dramas are disqualified at the outset. But only to satisfy along this line means little; a farce may do so abundantly. A higher rank of drama satisfies on the plane of intelligent ideas also. Many of the pieces of Mr. Bernard Shaw come under this heading. The third, and highest, rank not only has entertainment and ideas; it illuminates and enriches the understanding in emotional exaltation. Shakespeare does this over and over again; so does, in parts, Mr. Harley Granville-Barker's "The Voysey Inheritance"; and "The Ascent of F. 6" does it too, on a scale that brings renewed hope to the English theater.

George Abbott Scores Again

By Arthur Pollock

New York

George ... it seems, is inexhaustible. Producer of "Boy Meets Girl," "Brother Rat" and other plays on his own, director-doctor of "Three Men on a Horse," he has always something fresh of the same kind on tap. His newest carnival is "Room Service," recently arrived at the Cort Theater, from which house to make room for it, "Boy Meets Girl" moved after two seasons of satirical merrymaking.

If "Room Service" is not quite so satisfying a play as its predecessor at the Cort, it is not because it has fewer jokes, amusing impudences and quick retorts. The source of the fun this time is a situation rather than a story constantly moving, always turning a new side to the audience. The gags do not seem to spring so spontaneously from the nature of the action, have the air of being planted where they are for purely utilitarian purposes, because at that particular point a gag is needed. This is not to say that "Room Service" ever hesitates. There is something happening every minute, but the things that happen are a little too much like the things that have happened shortly before.

And this, too, is not to say that the audience notices any difference. The first audience roared. Laughter actually "swept the house." "Room Service" is first-rate horseplay with gag accompaniment. A new hit undoubtedly.

The situation is the predicament of a penniless but agile-minded producer of plays who has a play to produce and a cast rehearsed, but no one in the background to provide the money. He has established himself and his actors in a hotel managed by his brother-in-law and run up a bill of $1200, and still no backer is in sight. An efficiency man has been sent to look over the hotel's books, the brother-in-law is alarmed, the producer will have to think fast. He does think fast, he and his assistants, all evening. It is of the tricks he thinks of, first to get out of the hotel without paying and then to remain until a backer turns up, then, when the backer has turned up and left a check, to stay and get the play on before the hotel management discovers that the check has been stopped—it is of these that the play is woven.

Mr. Abbott still has the valuable knack of selecting the right actors for his play, directing them so cleverly that whether they are good actors or bad they give good performances. The cleverest of the present group of players are Philip Loeb, Sam Levene, Teddy Hart, Alexander Asro and Eddie Albert.

Eugene Brieux's "Damaged Goods" is being revived at the Forty-eighth Street Theater. Written with great soberness and painstaking honesty, it has in spite of its author's refusal to theatricalize it, a power that makes it worthy of better treatment than it receives at the hands of its present producer.

"Sea Legs" is a silly little musical comedy at the Mansfield Theater. Dorothy Stone and Charles Collins dance and sing in it. The tunes are tinkles, the story is vapid. Even if it were competent of its kind, "Sea Legs" would be hopelessly out of date.

Rodzinski Leads Closing Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony formed a fitting climax to a memorable season in the history of Cleveland music, a season that had brought a number of eminent guest conductors to fill Dr. Rodzinski's place while the Cleveland conductor gave his service to the New York Philharmonic Society. Cleveland listened with interest to the interpretations of Carlos Chavez, Igor Stravinsky, Georges Enesco, Vladimir Golschmann from St. Louis, Werner Janssen from Rochester. Distinguished readings of great works enriched the programs of the 20 symphony concerts.

Sharing honors with the members of the Cleveland Orchestra and the conductor in the performance of the Ninth Symphony were Janette Vreeland, soprano; Nevada van der Veer, contralto; William Hain, tenor; Keith Faulkner, basso, and the Philharmonic Chorus led by Boris Godolfsky. The return of Dr. Rodzinski from his long absence in New York, where he received many honors, caused a demonstration of unusual applause and approval. The performance of the symphony was masterly.

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Schools—Colleges
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From Greek Village to Farm School—And Back

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'New Ways in Ancient Greece'

American Farm School Building Up the Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a tale of the work being done by a school but three miles from the modern city that the Apostle Paul once knew so well as Thessalonica. It is a tale of work with boys who answer to magic names like Demetrius and Dionysius, Demosthenes, Elia, Alcibiades and Homer—boys who have come to the school from golden regions, such as the islands of Lemnos and Crete, from Thasos, Samothrace and the district of Berea, associated with Paul's teaching. It is a tale of the American Farm School near Salonica, Greece, and the way in which it has helped and is helping Greek boys to build up their homes and their villages.

The city of Salonica, so closely associated with the missionary journeys of Paul, is also about 30 miles away from the place where Aristotle taught Alexander the Great, while 40 miles across the Gulf of Salonica looms Mount Olympus, seat of the ancient gods of Greece. To get the full beauty and atmosphere of Salonica one should arrive by steamer in the late afternoon. The city is built on the slopes of a hill and the sun as it goes down touches the ancient tower and the old walls. The city itself is full of reminders of the many events throughout its much more than 2000 years of existence. It is surrounded by parched, barren fields and gray hills on which there is an occasional tree. The plains are dotted with a few vineyards and unfruitful fields of grain. In the early morning and late afternoon one can see the shepherds with their straggly flocks of sheep and goats.

Began With a Group Of War Orphans

About three miles from the city one comes suddenly upon productive acres and buildings of the American Farm School. A little more than 30 years ago Dr. John Henry House and some of his associates conceived the idea of reclaiming these arid acres by dry-farming methods, and started a school somewhat along the lines of Berea College in Kentucky, to train boys who would go out into the small communities of Macedonia to spread the gospel of better living as well as better farming. The gradual growth of this school community is an epic of courage and faith and the day-by-day cumulative effort of small things. A group of ten boys, orphaned by revolutions, formed the first student body. In the early days the neighboring peasants brought gifts of rice and beans and the housewives knitted socks for the boys. As the school grew and additional buildings became necessary, the boys hauled the building stones from near-by fields and did the construction work under the direction of their teachers. The first carpenter, tailor and cobbler gave their services as teachers for additional schooling under Dr. House. Money in small sums came from friends of the school to help take care of feeding and teaching these students as agricultural leaders of the future.

Following the Boys Back to Their Villages

At present the school consists of 25 buildings surrounded by orchards, vineyards and green fields, but much more far-reaching and interesting than the buildings and the fields are the 120 boys who come to spend four busy, happy years there. They spend half the day in the schoolroom and half the day in working in one of the eight practical departments. For two years they go through these departments as beginners and the other two years as responsible students and workmen.

Let us follow some of these boys from their homes in the village to the school and then back again as leaders in their villages.

From the time of the school's founding in 1904 until long after the World War scarcely a boy entered who did not come from a background of tragedy and precarious existence due to uprisings before the Balkan and World Wars. John Marmarides is one of these boys. His father was killed by the Turks when he was seven days old, his mother when he was three years old. With his brothers and sisters they wandered from place to place, eking out a bare existence and a sketchy education. In one of the villages near Salonica he was found by a teacher of the American Farm School and offered an opportunity for an education. He came to the school in his shepherd clothes with the remark, "I have brought all that I have."

John is now working for a man who has a turpentine factory. John has charge of the livestock owned by the manager—some 40 pigs, 15 donkeys, five horses and a flock of chickens. The pigs came originally from the school. John says they sell all that the owner is willing to spare to the villages in the district.

Scholarship Offered By Society of Friends

Demetrius Arsemakedes is one of the boys selected to come to the school on scholarship offered by the Society of Friends in England. The boy and his family lived in a small, two-room house. The mother was a frail, hard-working little person and the father was lame. The only furniture in the house was three dilapidated straight chairs and a roll of bedding on a low platform in the corner. The mother was overjoyed and kept repeating over and over again, "You've opened the road for my boy. May God bless you!" This is typical of the gratitude of the parents of most of the boys who come to the school. And often is expressed the hope that their sons will bring back to the village higher standards of living—as indeed they have.

A number of the graduates are working with the Near East Foundation. Demosthenes is one of them, and just lately he came to call on the school to show his interest and tell of his work. He had been visiting a classmate, Dionysius. Here is Dionysius's story after graduating from the school:

Dionysius's father had a tiny farm near Serres of about four acres. He felt it was so small that the boy had better find work wherever he could. So Dionysius worked for a time as a teacher in the village extension work of the Near East Foundation, but he longed to get back to farming. Later he went back to his father's tiny farm and found some uncleared land near by covered with scrubby underbrush. He applied for it, and because he had shown initiative in clearing the land to which he had no title, 12 acres were allotted to him on long-term payments. Through his savings Dionysius was able to buy another three acres, which he planted with mulberry trees. Now he and his father own about 25 acres. They raise silkworms, have about 30 sheep, some chickens and pigs. They raise cotton, wheat and corn, and have a small vineyard.

Shortly after his graduation, in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the school, Dionysius wrote, "The condition of the farmers in our section is not at all good because almost all have left their crops and cultivate only tobacco." Dionysius is doing diversified farming and making a success of it. Last season he had finished his harvesting and before time to cut his corn and gather the cotton, he found work with the Government as inspector of seed.

Not long ago one of the teachers of the school was walking along the streets of Athens and recognized two graduates of the school who were employed by the Municipality of Athens in charge of beautifying the city. Both of these boys are from the Island of Lemnos. Both are studying at night, one in the Conservatory of Music and the other in the Y. M. C. A.

Not Far From The Serbian Border

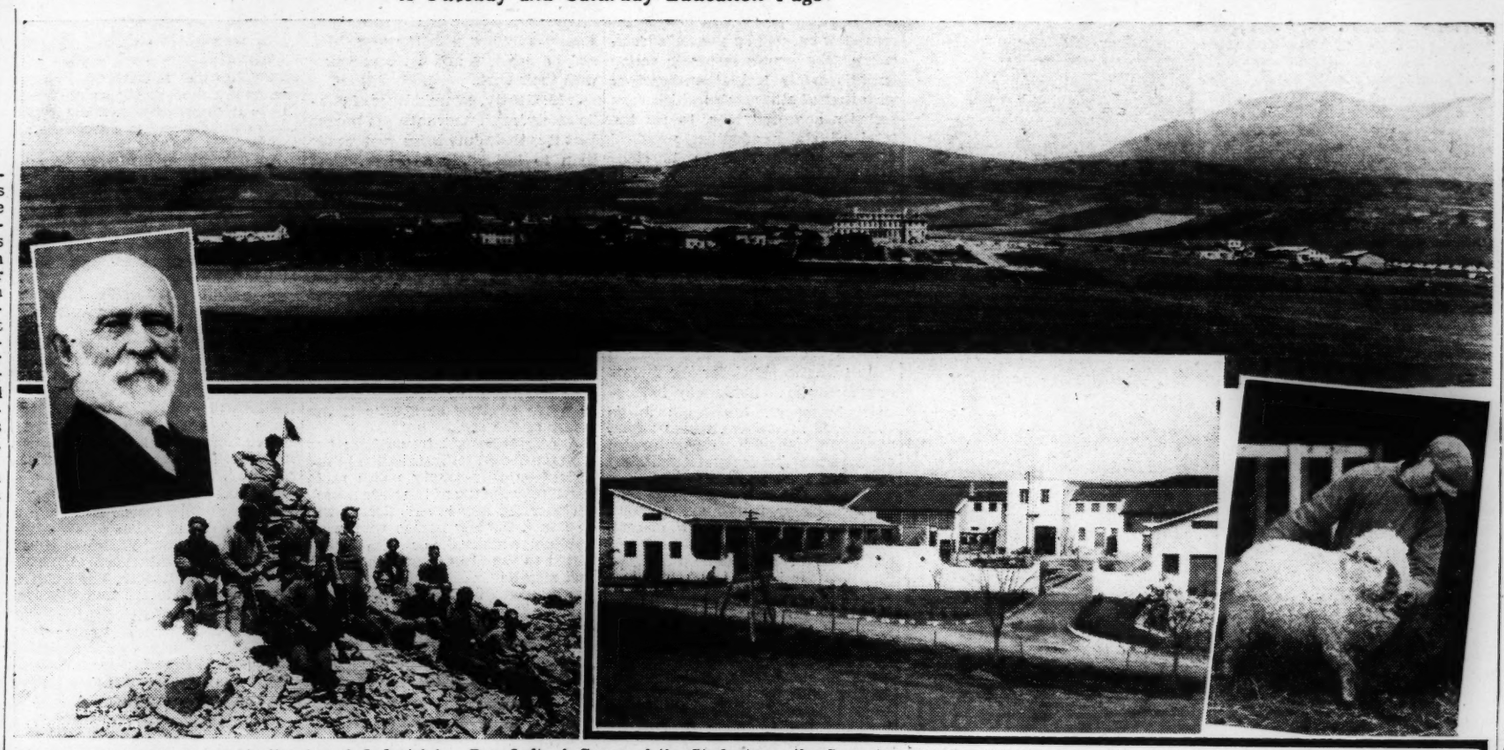
Demetrius Yiankourlides owns an apple orchard in a little farming community near Florina, not far from the Serbian border. That section is particularly fine for fruit and Demetrius has a good orchard there and several acres of vineyards. He also has pasture land and 10 cows. Recently he piped his house for running water, the only village to have this convenience. He writes that everyone in the village comes to see it, so he thinks others will follow suit.

Elia is one of the older graduates and has a farm in a little village near Salonica. He has built himself a pleasant little home and has gone into the dairy business, with a vegetable garden for family use. In addition to the milk supplied by his own cows, he buys milk from two or three other farmers, bottles and delivers it. As with the other graduates, Elia knows animal husbandry and can run and take care of farm machinery. At the school he learned modern farming methods and was enriched in viewpoint and resourcefulness.

The Greek Government is very much interested in the work being done by the school. Not only have they built a road to the school and remitted taxes on school equipment, but they also send a number of boys from different parts of Greece each year, paying scholarships for them. It is generally recognized that a similar school for girls from the villages is also needed.

In the East, work with the hands has usually been regarded as degrading. Formal education only served to intensify this prejudice. The school, in building a concept of education which included both head and hand work, and which definitely set out, not to divorce its graduates from their little farms and villages, but to send them back as educated leaders among their own people, is pioneering in a very genuine way.

The boys who go out from the American Farm School—Demetrius and Alcibiades, Dionysius and Konstantine—are in a true sense ambassadors of a new order. They have learned to respect work, and to honor agriculture as a profession. They have been forewarned and forearmed with good teaching and practical experience; and glad in this panoply they are able to face without discouragement the conditions in the poorest of villages and gradually find ways of alleviating them.



Top—The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, or American Farm School, Near Salonica, in Greece, With the Hills of Thessaly Beyond. Inset—Dr. John Henry House, Founder of the School. Dr. House Still Has an Active Interest in the Work but His Son, Charles L. House, Now Is Director. Second Row Left—A Group of the Students on the Summit of Mt. Olympus. Center—Sherrill Quadrangle. Right—Southdown and Macedonian Sheep Are Raised by the Students. Below—Exhibition Day, Harvesting the Grain. Bottom—Produce From the School Truck Gardens and a Jolly Crowd of Farmers-in-the-Making

One of the Graduates of the American Farm School, in Front of His Farm Home With His Wife and Three Children

Prospects for 1937 Graduates

Employment prospects of this year's college graduating classes are only a little less favorable than those of the 1929 graduates, and substantially better than the June, 1936, classes experienced. This evidence of continued employment improvement is revealed in an announcement of the results of a survey recently completed by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn.

Engineering, business administration, teaching and general business classifications are offering employment in greatest volume, according to J. R. Ridgway, president of Investors Syndicate, in announcing the results of the study. Law, journalism and investment banking are near the foot of the list, he said.

These conclusions are based upon analysis of questionnaires returned by 218 leading colleges and universities which account for nearly half of the total enrollment of male and co-educational institutions.

"More than half of the June graduates of 185 institutions replying to the questionnaire are expected to be on pay rolls before the end of the summer," said Mr. Ridgway. "Within a few months after graduation, 70 per cent or more of the graduates of 163 institutions are expected to be at work. Twenty-eight universities report that more than 90 per cent of their June graduates would be employed, while 13 say that they expect prompt employment of fully 85 per cent of the June classes.

"Scholarship, personality, campus activity and popularity, character, leadership and general ability, in the order named, were most frequently given as qualifications being sought by prospective employers.

"Fifty-one and four-tenths per cent of the replies ranked scholarship as the first qualification for successful job-seekers. Personality was given first place by 19.7 per cent of the institutions; character, 5 per cent; campus popularity, 3.6 per cent; leadership, 2.3 per cent; and general ability, 1.4 per cent. Some replies listed as many as seven qualifications, others only one or two."

Next Best to Living in France?

Language Students Enjoy 'French Residence' at Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the third summer, students at Columbia University in 1937 will be able to go to France without stirring beyond the boundaries of Manhattan. A four-story building at 627 West 115th Street becomes the French pension and, with no word but French spoken, and French manners, French customs, French ideas introduced throughout the menage, the residents will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with France.

"It is not sufficient to study French, German or Spanish through the eye alone, that is, through books and reading," said Dr. Jeanne Vidon Varney, director of the French Language Section of Columbia University. "A language must be taken in through the ear as well and expressed with the vocal chords. It must be the medium of one's everyday living if it is to be grasped. If its spirit is to be caught and the civilization of the country that it represents truly understood, the manners, customs and traditions of its people must be studied at first hand and lived.

"Of course, the ideal way to study a foreign language is to go and live in its country. But since that cannot always be done, the next best thing is to re-create the conditions as closely as possible."

That is why the French Residence headed by Dr. Varney was organized by Columbia University. Students are given the opportunity to live in a French atmosphere for a six-weeks' period, hear French as it is spoken by natives, do the things French people do and absorb the manners of French living

The students sign agreements to speak nothing but French while they are in the house. French maids are employed, French food is prepared by a French chef, and French entertainment is pursued. The interior furnishings describe as closely as possible the French home with its pictures, fine needlework and shelves of French books.

On their arrival students are greeted at the door in French. They discover in French where their rooms are situated, at what hours meals are served and where they can store their luggage. A typical first evening's supper consists of potage, rôte de veau, petits pois, purée de pommes de terre, salade de laitue, fromage and fruits. In French fashion the students learn to raise food with their left hands instead of transferring their forks to the right in the American manner and to keep their hands evident above the table during the course of the meal.

Shortly after their arrival a phonographic test in phonetics is given. Each student recites a quotation from the musical prose of Daudet perhaps, and the phonograph records on a metal disc his state of articulation and intonation. Thereupon, Dr. Varney gives each student one hour, analyzing his defects and prescribing practical exercises for correction. A supply of discs and earphones are on hand to guide students in perfect articulation, and for magnifying sound for accurate reproduction.

The civilizations of the French provinces are studied through French authors. How the natives of the provinces have come to be what they are is revealed through the physical aspects of the country, the natural life of the region, the customs, traditions and beliefs. For example, when Touraine is discussed, Boylesve's "La Jeune Fille bien élevée" provides much material. Loti's "Ramuntcho" reveals to them the games and sports on the public square, so dear to the natives of the Pays basque.

"Students get their first inkling of the power of the family tradition in France through this informal study of the language," Dr. Varney explained. "The play of intellectual, social and moral forces on the child is brought out as the importance of strong family ties and woman's position in the home is impressed upon the students."

Study Influence Of French Women

The influence of the French woman in the home is revealed to the students as compared with her relatively negative legal status. "There are many legal rights the French woman does not have, but in her home she is the queen, guiding and directing and planning the well-being of the members of her family," Dr. Varney went on. "She is the link between the generations and it is through her that the customs and family traditions of the country are carried on."

These are aspects of French living, the director pointed out, that students fail to grasp if their contact with the language is limited to the printed word.

All-day excursions are taken in the French manner to such resorts as Jones Beach. One professor is assigned to each three or four students. The freedom and exuberance so characteristic of the French picnic are caught as the students sing French songs, play games and frolic in the open air.

Visit French Liners, Theaters, Art Galleries

Trips are made to the French liners in port. The French cinema and theater are visited in the city. References to French artists, come upon in the reading of novels or plays, are followed up by visits to the French art galleries. One year the students staged two plays, Bernard's "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle" and Courteline's "La Paix chez soi."

French writers and professors mingle with the students in the evenings, giving talks on current aspects of French civilization. French musicales sometimes take place. Even bridge is played in French, and its "terms are a special study in themselves," according to Dr. Varney. The session even has closed with a ball as it would be given in France and the French government representatives were invited to attend.

On the completion of the summer course, students respeak for phonographic recording the Daudet passage started out with. Their progress astounds them as they compare their final efforts with their early, floundering attempts.

Do You Write Chameleon Sentences?

Or Do You Police Your Business Letters to Arrest Ambiguous Statements?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you think you can write clearly," said a research man recently, "just try your hand at drawing up a questionnaire. When the returns start coming in, you will be amazed at the various ways your questions have been interpreted—and you will resolve that next time you will build your statements with more care."

Written into business letters now and then are sentences which permit readers to draw inferences that were not at all intended. These "chameleon sentences" which the writer intends to mean one thing and which to the reader mean another, seldom add to a letter's effectiveness and frequently lead to misunderstandings. For this reason experienced correspondents police their letters carefully and try to make sure that each sentence delivers exactly the message they want it to deliver. They also question the tone in which the delivery is made.

To appreciate the advantages of making each sentence "pass inspection" in this fashion, one needs only to read a few letter passages critically.

From a letter written for a fire insurance company:

> We should be able to get our proposal of coverage to you within the next two or three weeks, which I am sure will be plenty of time prior to the expiration of your present policy.

Did this writer mean to sound perfunctory and a little patronizing? Did he mean to seem to be criticizing the reader for having written in about coverage so long before his present policy expired? Note the different tone of the revision:

> When we receive the report of our inspector, a proposal of coverage will be prepared at once. I feel sure that you may plan on having it not later than March 30, a full three weeks before your present policy expires.

Another passage from an insurance letter:

> We regret that our investigator's report in this case is not as yet complete. He informs us that he has had some difficulty in being able to make connections with your driver, who apparently has rather lengthy and peculiar working hours.

Presumably this correspondent wished merely to establish the fact that his company had been doing its best to complete its report. Into the last clause, however, the reader might read an implication that he has been keeping the driver away from the investigator and that he has had some ulterior purpose in doing so. The implication has been elided in the revision:

> Unfortunately, our investigator's report is not yet complete. Although he has several times called at your plant to interview your driver, he has not yet been able to talk with the man.
>
> (Or: As our inspector has been unable to talk with your driver, his report is not yet complete. At the time of his first call. . . .)

From a department store:

> The alterations you have in mind will come to $1.75. You may, of course, be able to make them yourself.
>
> We shall hold the dress in our alterations department pending word from you.

Some women might resent the implication that they might not be able to make the changes themselves. A wiser approach to the problem would be:

> The alterations you have in mind would come to $1.75. You may, of course, prefer to make the changes yourself or to have them done in your home.
>
> Will you not let us know your wishes promptly, please? We shall be glad to send the dress out to you if you wish us to do so.

From a department store: The company is allowing credit for an article returned ten days after its purchase. It has assumed the customer was unaware of the store's new ruling that goods must be returned within five days if credit is desired.

> It is our policy to treat all customers alike, however. Consequently, we shall have to adhere to the ruling in all future instances.

The implication here is that the customer, knowing the ruling, would nevertheless ask that exceptions be made in her case. Note that the revised passage expresses confidence in the customer's fairness:

> Now that you understand the ruling, we are sure that you will be glad to co-operate with us in making it effective.

From an automobile agency—the final sentence:

> We regret very much the necessity of disturbing you with this detail and hope that you appreciate the fact that we have no alternative.

Certainly this writer is wasting words. If he must have the information he is requesting, he should ask for it as if he expected to receive it.

> As these facts are needed to complete our records, we are sure you will co-operate with us and send them promptly.

The changes that a man makes when he revises his letters are frequently small ones—but these small changes frequently increase the effectiveness of the letter appreciably.

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June, in the barren tundras of the Hudson Bay area, is the season of nest building and family raising. It is a time of hustle and bustle for the stilt sandpiper, the beautiful lapland longspur and other birds, including the arctic tern. This bird, especially, holds the attention. Hardly rested from his long journey to the nesting grounds, he has but a short time to prepare his family for the long fifteen thousand mile trip to the opposite end of the earth and back before he can again greet the midnight sun of another arctic summer.

What is this urge that carries these birds from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle and back again every year? Arthur C. Twomey, who has spent five summers in the Hudson Bay region studying the bird life, gives us his views in an article entitled "Birds of the Midnight Sun" in the June issue of

Nature Magazine
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

Other interesting articles appearing in this number include "Guideposts of the Sea," by Elliot Roberts, the story of the Coast and Geodetic Survey's work of mapping ocean bottoms, and an interesting article on so-called poison plants by Donald C. Peattie, well-known Nature writer.

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Tribute for Peace Efforts Given 'Ambassador-at-Large'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Norman H. Davis, United States "Ambassador-at-Large," today is the recipient of the medal of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which he, when he headed the foundation, bestowed, in turn, upon Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Elihu Root and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for meritorious services in the cause of international peace and friendship. In accepting the medal yesterday, Mr. Davis said he did not then anticipate he would some day be the recipient of this distinguished award.

The medal was conferred on Mr. Davis and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, three months ago and April 5 was set as the date of their presentation. Mr. Davis was sent to Europe on an important mission just before they were to be presented, however, and it was therefore impossible for the foundation to honor him when the medal was presented to Mr. Hull.

Peace Efforts Recognized

"Today we seized the oppurtunity to honor him as we wished to do last month," Hamilton Fish Armstrong, president of the foundation, said in presenting the medal.

The basis of the awards to Mr. Hull and Mr. Davis was to found in President Wilson's 14 points, he added, and was based upon Mr. Davis's "long and varied services in relationship—a service which goes back to his services to President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference—and specifically to his efforts on behalf of peace."

"Those who have worked for better international relations are compelled to recognize there is today a serious deterioration in those relationships," Mr. Davis said in accepting the medal. "Instead of a peaceful and prosperous world, we find an unsettled and menacing situation in the world. We find nations pursuing policies, which, if continued, can only lead to ruin. However, in spite of the present-day gloomy outlook, there are encouraging indications of growing realization that if this is to be a world in which it is possible to breathe and live with any degree of freedom and security, it is necessary for nations to reverse certain suicidal policies which can only bring ultimate ruin upon themselves and upon the world."

Mr. Davis held the situation which the world faced today was due largely to failure of the powers to adhere to the policy of economic freedom and political appeasement formulated by Mr. Wilson.

Go Hand in Hand

Never in history have there been so many prohibitive restrictions on trade, he declared, adding that coincident with this vast increase in economic barriers, there had been an unprecedented increase in military armaments "which is reaching a stage of appalling magnitude."

"Economic armaments and military armaments go hand in hand," he continued. "Fortunately, countries that have carried self-sufficiency to the greatest extremes are confronted with a lowering in the standard of living and are finding there is something wrong with exaggerated nationalism."

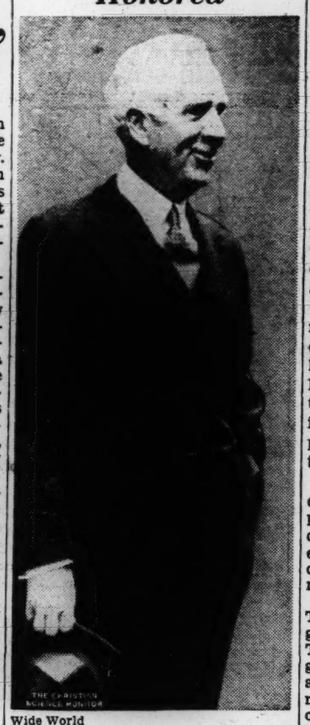
"It is becoming more evident that the grave political situation which exists today cannot be remedied until the channels of trade are opened and until human efforts are directed to an improvement in the common welfare, and not to bringing on a common disaster.

"None of the major problems which confront the world can be solved, and none of the apprehensions which beset the community of nations can be removed without concerted effort and international agreement.

"You cannot have a peaceful world without economic and military disarmament. Neither can you have disarmament without a peaceful world.

"This is, as we know, difficult to achieve, but I know of nothing which is of more vital importance and nothing for which it is more worth while to work."

Honored



Wide World

Norman H. Davis
Recipient of Woodrow Wilson Foundation Medal

Lehman Signs Bill To Permit Women To Serve on Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25—New York women were hailing a "further emancipatory step" today with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature affixed to a bill which grants them permissive service on juries beginning on Sept. 1.

A strong effort was made in the 1937 session by Assemblywomen Jane Todd and Doris I. Byrne, Westchester Republican and New York City Democrat, respectively, to win mandatory provisions for this legislation but they met with such apparently insurmountable opposition that they bowed to a compromise which opened panel duty to all women who own personal property assessed for $250 or real property valued at $150, but allows any woman to claim exemption. This was sponsored by Senator Philip M. Kleinfeld, New York City Democrat, who, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, refused to report the Todd-Byrne bills since they were subject to objections even by groups of women.

Witness Signing of Bill

Miss Todd and Miss Byrne, now executive deputy secretary of state, witnessed the Governor's signing of the bill, saying that, while the permissive law was better than none, they believed "jury service by women a duty that goes with the franchise and not just a privilege to be granted to us."

Senator Kleinfeld also was present to say he was "happy" because this law made him hopeful "that women will receive every right of citizenship in the near future."

A bill of premier import to New York City also had the Governor's signature today in his approval of a measure to clear up titles on more than 30 miles of waterfront property on which old water-grant impediments have long retarded developments.

Provides New Tax Values

Rueben A. Lazarus, assistant corporation counsel of the city in charge of the city's legislative portfolio during the session, said the lifting of the technical cloud from these land holdings "should result in the creation of millions of dollars of new tax values and the immediate realization of about $5,000,000 in fee collections by the city."

At the same time the Governor opened up a new field for the brewing interests in New York City by signing a bill to permit house-to-house beer vending there, beginning July 1. This legislation was sponsored by Senator James J. Crawford, New York City Democrat, and legalizes beer peddling on payment of a $75 annual fee, with a five-gallon limit on sales.

Pilot's Judgment Blamed

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department said yesterday its investigation indicated "poor judgment on the part of the pilot" was the probable cause of an airplane accident at Navarino, N. Y., last Nov. 15 in which three passed on. The department said the pilot attempted the flight in the face of known adverse weather conditions.

Highway Patrol Warns 'Beer Guzzling' Unsafe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina highway patrol has issued a warning that "beer guzzling" is accentuating the danger on highways and city streets of the State.

"Liquor drinkers are dangerous—plenty dangerous," said a patrolman, "but don't forget that heavy beer drinkers are dangerous too. Let a man drink three or four bottles of beer on an empty stomach and he is bound to feel it whether he thinks so or not.

"Even one bottle of beer will affect some people. Some drivers shouldn't have any at anytime, and it would be a good thing if everybody let beer alone, at least while driving cars. A lot of the persons we stop and pick up on the highways because they are driving dangerously claim they don't drink liquor but only imbibe a little beer. They say this with all confidence because they think beer is safe."

Equalizing Fund Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In a special communication to Gov. Olin Johnston, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope urged establishment of a state equalizing fund for constructing and equipping school buildings in 'weak" school districts through the State, a number of which already have come within this category.

Oklahoma Patrol to Aid Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"To do something for the public, not to it," is the aim of administrators of the new highway patrol and drivers' license law enacted by the state legislature. Oklahoma's favorable action on this safety legislation, together with that of other states which have recently approved bills, brings the total of states adopting standard drivers' license laws to 12 since Jan. 1.

Regarding highway patrol law administration here, Jack Treadwell, in charge of the department, says he hopes to establish such a cordial relationship between the highway patrolman and the public that motorists will seek and welcome the appearance of the officers rather than try to avoid them.

He plans to select for the service only men who do not indulge in alcoholic beverages. Applicants to be considered must have a high-school education, although men with some college education are preferred. They must use good English.

"Their entire demeanor," Mr. Treadwell says, "must be courteous, genteel, straightforward and sincere. They are acting in the capacity of guardians of the public highways, and it is the intention of this commission to select and train an army of men who will be able to maintain harmony on the road at all times, whether in fulfilling their duty in detecting and preventing crime, saving lives, preventing accidents, protecting property rights, assisting a woman motorist to change a tire or bringing her a gallon of gasoline from the nearest filling station."

To further the program, a course has been established at the University of Oklahoma. Here the men are to be given a three weeks' course of intensive training. They must also become familiar with the new drivers' license law and its connection with their work.

J. M. Gentry, commissioner of public safety, says, "Our men are taught that it is their duty to instruct rather than to intimidate a driver. Most people are driving as well as they know how. The burly, hard-boiled type of officer is out."

Mr. Gentry also believes that when the finger-print method, now being prepared, is put in operation, it will make it next to impossible to get away with a stolen car. On the new license, which the driver must carry with him, is to be a photostatic copy of his finger print, made when he applies for his license. The patrolman may ask for this, and at the same time take a print of the driver's finger to prove whether or not he is the owner of the car.

A new 1000-watt transmitter has been purchased for installation in the Oklahoma City-county police radio bureau for the use of the state patrol.

Under the new law no license will be issued to "any person who is an habitual drunkard, or who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs," and may be revoked from "any person adjudged by any court of record to have been guilty of careless, reckless or negligent driving or operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor." Also from any person guilty of a "felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used," and for "failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this State in the event of a motor vehicle accident."

Dublin Milk Bars Attract Majority Of Men Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Milk bars, which have sprung up like mushrooms in Britain, have also made their appearance in the Irish Free State. Their bright, cheery atmosphere is a welcome alternative to the saloon.

An unexpected discovery of milk bar proprietors has been that men provide the majority of customers. It was thought at first that women would be more likely to appreciate the milk drinks and that men would be difficult to win over from "pubs" and cocktail bars.

Men, however, have found that the milk bar is an excellent social center and that the milk beverages, besides being cheaper than alcoholic drinks, are more beneficial. There is plenty of variety as about 150 sorts of milk drinks are being served. Dublin's pioneer bar was opened in Dane Street. Through the milk bars Irish people have been more widely introduced to that favorite American specialty, the "hot dog."

This growing popularity of milk is in contrast to a recent allegation of excessive consumption of liquor by Dublin's "Bright Young Things." Moreover, this allegation was made by Mr. C. E. Reddin, chairman of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association.

But Mr. Reddin had some more satisfactory things to say about sobriety in general in the Free State. Convictions for drunkenness for 1936 were 3268, compared with 3289 in 1935. The latest figure showed a decrease of 3683 compared with 1924, while the convictions in Ireland in 1900, he pointed out, were 92,927.

Indians, Sailors and Cowboys Exchange Folklore in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Indian ceremonial calls and the music of their dances are being heard again in Chicago this week, in a spot almost directly over the site where a little more than a century ago tepees stood. They are being revived with other folklore at the fourth annual National Folk Festival at Orchestra Hall.

With sea chanteys by genuine sailors, songs of the roaring logging camps, old-time ballads and tunes by southern mountain folk, jigs, reels, square dances, folk music, folk plays and other lore from all sections of the country, this marks the first time the festival has been presented north of the Mason-Dixon line. It is sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Chicago as its contribution to the city's Charter Jubilee.

Indian lore, most of it by the Kiowa Indians of Oklahoma, opens every program. Students from Berea College, Kentucky, whirl to the strains of fiddle and guitar.

Acadians from the Evangeline country, Lake Arthur, La., still preserve traditional French folk expressions in ballads and tunes peculiar to their section. Fiddlers and singers from the anthracite mines of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., in work clothes contribute "The Old Miner's Refrain," "Jackson's Welcome Home" and other tunes. The cowboys, who "sing their thoughts" as they ride the western plains, bring such old favorites as "The Cowboy's Lament," "The Old Chisholm Trail" and "When the Work's All Done This Fall."

Music and dances which lumberjacks claim originated when Paul Bunyan roamed the logging camps are presented by men who still fell trees in Michigan and Wisconsin. "Long Haul," "Short Haul," "Cape Cod Chantey" and "Rolling Home" along with other salt water ballads are an Atlantic coast contribution by veterans from the Job-Boom Club Chantey Singers, New London, Conn., and Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

Cost of Stamps in 1842

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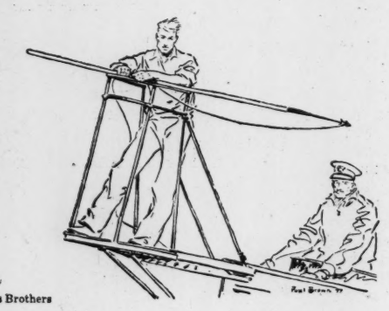

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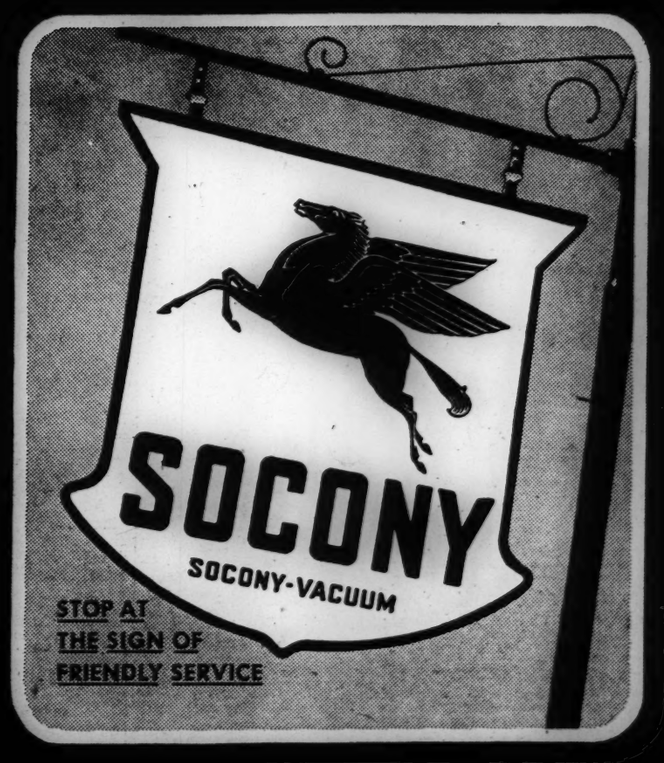

IT'S AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING GASOLINE!

Conversation With a Gull

HAVING lived near the ocean most of my life, and having, in addition, been a good deal at sea, I had learned to admire the sea gull. So I was delighted when one banked into a fresh sea breeze and made a perfect three-point landing not more than ten feet from where I lay sprawled in the sand. The place was the stretch of deserted dune and beach a few miles north of Malibu, California, where a friend had a beach house he had loaned to me for a few days.

"Good-morning," I said. "Good-morning, gull."

* * *

"THAT'S RATHER AN exaggeration, isn't it?" he said, cocking his head to one side, shifting his weight to the other foot, and looking off to sea. "Of course," he added, "if the weather keeps on improving, we'll probably have good mornings in June and July."

This was such a literal-minded gull, I determined to be literal too.

"I didn't think you gulls paid any attention to weather."

"Oh, but we do," he said.

"Well," I said, "I've seen you far out at sea, in the midst of howling storms, and not seeming to mind it at all."

"Sea gulls?" he asked, showing a slight surprise.

"Of course."

* * *

THAT SEEMED TO bother him a little, and he looked full around at me for the first time. "Were they browner than I—I mean, where I'm blue and white, were they muddy brown and gray?"

"Come to think of it," I answered, "they were. But what—"

"Oh, it isn't important, really. You people are always confusing us. Those brown gulls are cousins of ours, a sort of Indian gull, if you know what I mean. They're not awfully respectable. They're accustomed to rough weather, and they fly in it easier than we do. You probably noticed that they're thinner than we are, with a narrower and often longer wingspread. That's because they're used to going days without food of any sort, and to combating all sorts of elements. I'm glad you mentioned them, though. It always pays to straighten these things out in people's minds."

"Yes, I suppose it does. Still, you shouldn't underrate your own qualities. I've often seen you blue and white gulls doing very well for yourselves in an offshore storm. I'd hardly call any of you pampered."

He laughed.

"That's because you're inclined to admire the circus stuff we do for the benefit of the bathers hereabouts," and he plumed his breast feathers with his long bill. "But, in the final analysis, it's only circus stuff. Of course, in the past, there were gulls in my family who did some rather phenomenal flying for coastwise gulls. There was a grandfather of mine who used to do a flight from here to the Gulf of Mexico in a flat couple of days. And I had an uncle who started to fly across the ocean, and actually did get to Japan. But we've always felt that he met up with one of those Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha boats on the way over—and possibly on the way back, for that matter."

* * *

"OH, THEN HE did get back?" I asked.

"Yes, he came back. But he was never quite the same. He had airs. Nothing we did here quite equaled what they do in Japan."

"I've heard that travel sometimes does that for one," I said. "Tell me, do you find it comfortable, living here on the California coast? We do, you know—we humans. And I've often wondered if you gulls felt the same way about it."

"I've noticed that complacency on the faces of the Californians who come down here to bathe," he said. "But, no—we don't feel that way about it at all. I've found the Mexican coast quite excelling anything you have here in beauty, and of course the Alaska coast is even more striking. And we move pretty freely back and forth." He laughed. "I know you won't take it as a personal affront, but we're inclined to think the Californians are snobs. They don't seem to know that there's anything out of California worth seeing."

* * *

I ADROITLY CHANGED the subject.

"Well, you live a pretty nice life here, I notice. I couldn't think of an easier time than you people have hereabouts. The weather's lovely most of the year, there isn't any very strong wind, and the beaches and cliffs are suitable to your social needs."

"Oh," he said, "we can't complain. Of course there are still years when we have to fly pretty far inland when the fishing's bad along the coast—that never happens north or south of here. But ordinarily we'd be foolish to complain."

"Ordinarily," I said, with just the shade of a bite in my tone. "Don't you think that's a bit grudging? You'll have to admit that there are a lot of gulls who'd relish being in your place."

"Well, I suppose there are. Foolish gulls always think the fishing's better somewhere else. Besides, there's another reason—"

"Another reason?" I queried.

* * *

"IT ISN'T ANYTHING I meant to say, but of course we have neighbors here who bother us a good deal. We don't say much about it. But they do."

"Neighbors?"

"Yes," he said, looking off in the direction of a long line of piles which extended for several hundred feet into the water, "those pelican people."

"Why, they're harmless! There's nothing about the pelicans that should bother you—I've never seen one of them molest a gull in my life."

He looked a little sulky for a moment, I thought, just the shadow of that look you sometimes find on a person's face when he knows he is going to say something you will not agree with, but is determined to say it anyhow.

"Oh, they'd never dare come out and do anything to us they'd be sorry for," he said. "But they do other things. There's that way they glide down above a wave and follow the air currents along the surface, instead of flying at a respectable height. They do that just to annoy us."

"I'm sure they do not," I said. "Pelicans flew that way from prehistoric times to the present. They're rather graceful at it, as a matter of fact."

* * *

"THERE," HE SAID. "You see, you've said it yourself."

"Said what?" I asked, astonished at his almost spiteful tone.

"You've said they're graceful. Everyone knows they're so ugly they wouldn't dare look at themselves in a still ocean. So they call attention to themselves by developing that eccentric manner of flying. We're just as graceful; but we don't have the weight, or the wingspread, after a dive, to maintain that immobile coasting so close to the surface. They continually try to show us that they're more graceful than we are."

"But they don't!" I insisted—foolishly, I suppose. "They're as natural about that as you people are about—well, about flying up into a strong wind and playing with it as if it had no power on earth but to make your flight delightful."

* * *

HE WAS SOMEWHAT mollified.

"It's true that we do rather well in a strong wind, isn't it?"

"You certainly do—" I started to say; but he interrupted me, intent on venting his feeling about the pelicans.

"You should see the pelicans try to fly in a strong wind sometime," he said. "They're really too funny!"

"Did it ever occur to you," I asked, with some hauteur, "to wonder if the pelicans think you perhaps fly in a strong wind just to spite them?"

"Oh, but we don't—"

"How do they—or for that matter, I—know you don't?"

"Don't be silly," he said. "Ask anyone."

"That," I retorted somewhat shortly, "is exactly what I propose to do. I'm going to ask a pelican."

* * *

HE LOOKED AT me as if incredulous. "You'll only make yourself ridiculous. Pelicans have better sense than to suppose we'd do anything of that sort to spite them. Why, we've flown in strong winds as long as anyone can remember. We've flown in strong winds—"

"Yes?"

"We've flown in strong winds—" He stopped and looked at me intently. "Say, look here—are you trying to moralize with me? Are you trying to say that, just because I think pelicans have better sense than to think that sort of thing about us, I ought to have better sense than to—"

He broke off again, looking thoughtful.

"It's too ridiculous," he said then.

"It is rather, isn't it?" I said—a bit smugly.

* * *

BUT HE WAS a self-contained gull; and, whatever he might have been thinking about my moralizing, he kept to himself. I watched him out of the corner of my eye until he tested the air with a flip of white and blue wing flashing in the sun.

"I think it's about time I got back to what I was doing."

"And what were you doing?" I asked, hopeful that he would reopen our conversation.

"This," he said.

He lifted his wings and let the current of air catch and swing him in swift upward flight. I watched him out of sight, wondering, meanwhile, if he was one of those ultra-modern gulls—the sort who might resent moralizing. Even if he did, there was no help for it now. But I soon dismissed the thought. There had been an almost humorous expression in his eyes as he stood looking at me sprawled there in the sand. Besides, I could always resolve not to moralize with the next gull which deigned to have conversation with me, on some lonely beach.

F. D.

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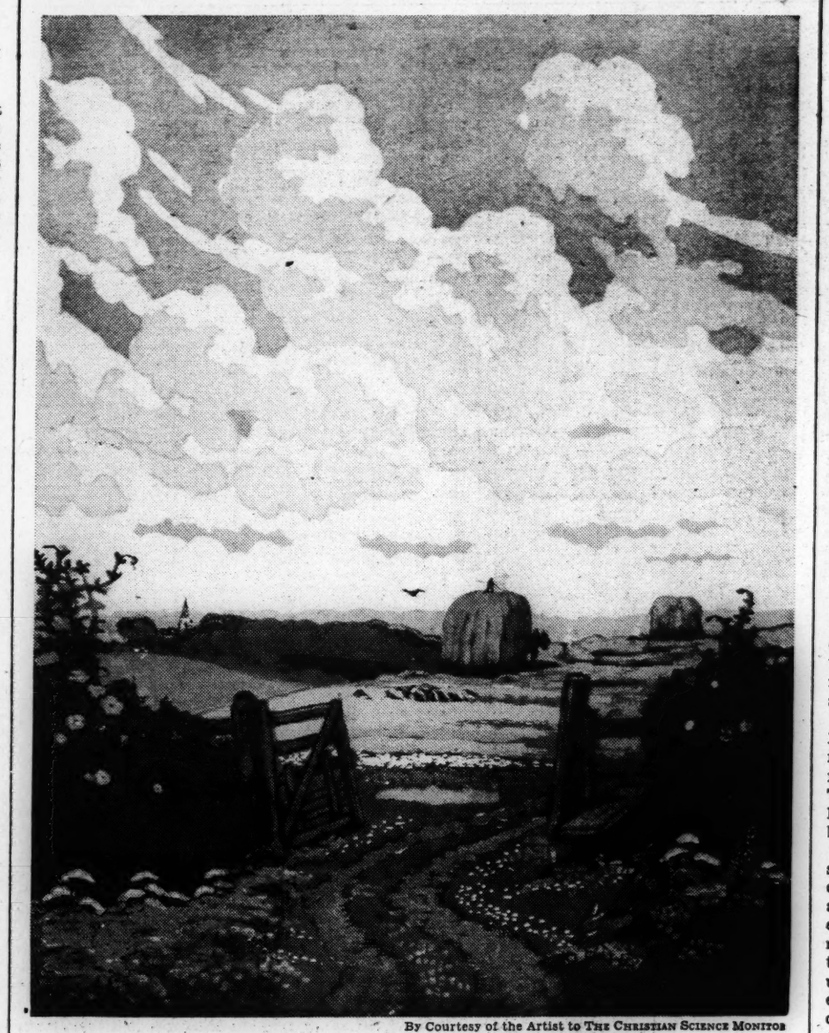
Pines

THE tall pines launch their rafts upon the air;
Moored to their masts they float as calmly there
As on still waters, when the winds are fair.

But how those green flotillas sway and swing
When the great gales blow, heralding the Spring,
And mammoth beeches begin trumpeting!

H. E. HOLLAND



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OPEN GATE: *A Color Print by Hall Thorpe*

SUMMER is at its loveliest in haymaking time. The English hedges are flower-patterned. In parts of Devon, foxglove, ragged-robin and speedwell clothe the banks with massed color, festooned above by wild rose and honeysuckle. Voices of workers, stamp and jingle of horse and harness, and whirr of cutting machines come from the fields. The air is sweet with new-mown hay.

An open gate is a friendly thing at this season. At other times gates on the cart tracks—leading to farms and hamlets, to stony lanes ascending or descending into villages—have to be carefully closed behind you. If walking, you probably leave them alone and climb the stiles. You keep correctly to the track. During haymaking, the open gate gives you an unrestricted feeling. It is an invitation to the fields.

You may pass through it in the forenoon, when the workers are enjoying a brief rest and a snack. "Elevenses" is a popular institution. The hay lies in waves round the edge of the field. The sheen of the uncut flowering grass is purple-brown in the hot sunshine. In the next field the tedder is tossing and spreading, exposing the green undergrowth of the hay to dry. Greener still looks the stubble of the grass, where the hay has been gathered into long heaps or piled into haycocks before carting.

Such a rural English scene, in the depths of June, has been pictured in "The Open Gate" by Hall Thorpe. His color print shows a misty blue and summer-clouded sky. The clouds make patterns of shadows, controlling the light and mood of the landscape. There is the movement of a gentle breeze in their masses. They are shining white clouds with no threat of rain to spoil the haymaking.

Farthest Out to Sea

EAST and ahead of the coast of North America, some thirty miles and more from the inner shores of Massachusetts, there stands in the open Atlantic the last fragment of an ancient and vanished land. For twenty miles this last and outer earth faces the ever hostile ocean in the form of a great eroded cliff of earth and clay, the undulations and levels of whose rim now stand a hundred, now a hundred and fifty feet above the tides. Worn by the breakers and the rains, disintegrated by the wind, it still stands bold. Many earths compose it, and many gravels and sands stratified and intermingled. It has many colors: old ivory here, peat here, and here old ivory darkened and enriched with rust. At twilight, its rim lifted to the splendour in the west, the face of the wall becomes a substance of shadow and dark descending to the eternal unquiet of the sea; at dawn the sun rising out of the ocean gilds it with a level silence of light which thins and rises and vanishes into day.

At the foot of this cliff a great ocean beach runs north and south unbroken, mile lengthening into mile. Solitary and elemental, unsullied and remote, visited and possessed by the outer sea, these sands might be the end or the beginning of a world. Age by age, the sea here gives battle to the land; age by age, the earth struggles for her own, calling to her defence her energies and her creations, bidding her plants steal down upon the beach, and holding the frontier sands in a net of grass and roots which the storms wash free....

Often spoken of as being entirely glacial, this bulwark is really an old land surfaced with a new. The seas broke upon these same ancient bounds long before the ice had gathered or the sun had fogged and cooled. There was once, so it would seem, a Northern coastal plain. This crumbled at its rim, time and catastrophe changed its level and its form, and the sea came inland over it through the years. Its last enduring frontier roughly corresponds to the wasted dyke of the cliff. Moving down into the sea, later glaciations passed over the old beaches and the fragments of the plain, and, stumbling over them, heaped upon these sills their accumulated drift of gravels, sand, and stones. The warmer sea and time prevailing, the ice cliff retreated westward through its fogs, and presently the waves coursed on to a new, a transformed and lifeless, land.

So runs, as far as it is possible to reconstruct it in general terms, the geological history of Cape Cod. The east and west arm of the peninsula is a buried area of the ancient plain, the forearm, the glaciated fragment of a coast. The peninsula stands farther out to sea than any other portion of the Atlantic coast of the United States; it is the outermost of outer shores.—From "The Outermost House," by HENRY BESTON. (Copyright 1928, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y.)

Nocturne

THE hum of the city grew fainter as we turned our faces towards the west and left the high, white road. We walked only a little way and then sat down on a grassy hillock to watch the afterglow. It was that loveliest time of "night, and light and half-light. . . ." Earth sloped gently away before us, vanishing at last in a nebulous distance of blue mist, and the dark outline of trees loomed mysteriously against the soft amethystine haze. There was no vivid rioting of color here, no green and purple and fine gold; but, rather, the subtle beauty of half-tones, mellowed loveliness of old rose, dim mauves and faded blues, gathered in veils of dreaming grey, like distant heather on a lonely moor. Slowly, reluctantly the last dregs of color drained out of the sky; and, as if loath to let it go, we stood up and walked slowly down into the valley, where the gloaming vanished among the trees that were already full of "dark stooping night."

The world had grown so quiet that the frailest sound became accentuated and we were conscious of a thousand things unheard by day. Our feet moved the shivering grasses with the rustle of silk; and we lifted our heads, listening to the song of the wind among the tree-tops. So faint was the sound at the beginning, that we almost doubted the evidence of our senses. First an exquisite, tenuous music was murmured to the tall, still poplars, which stirred and sighed and began to sway in an ecstasy of rhythm; then the sound was caught and whispered among the silver birches, so that they shook their delicate laces and trembled upon the bosom of the wind.

Suddenly there came a whirring of wings—a dark, swiftly-moving silhouette against the silver radiance of the vaulted heavens—and a wild duck, uttering a strange, plaintive cry, fled across the moon. Twilight and dusk were lost now; stars bloomed in the deep blue meadows of the night. An enormous round moon cast her largesse over valley and pond and hill; the narrow road ran like a silver stream under the arch of a miniature bridge—

"And the stars shine, and there an owly wing
Brushes the night, and all again is still. . . ."

O. O.

Perpetual Springtide of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THOSE regions where earth puts on gay new spring garments, and each day unfolds new loveliness in blossoming bush and tree, and young fresh greenness, there are few to whom its beauty does not appeal. Seeing the beauty of nature as a promise of the eternal loveliness of divine Mind, one appreciates with deeper understanding the declaration of the Psalmist (Psalms 19:1, 2, 3): "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard."

In an article entitled "Voices of Spring" in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 330, 331), "When the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear,—then, are mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands?" One who had always loved the beauties of nature was aroused by this question to look with different eyes on "earth's mass of wonders," and through the study of Christian Science gained a much more satisfying love for the beauty, grandeur, and order which are inherent in divine Mind.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Mind, unerring in wisdom, unchanging, infinite. Man is the reflection of God, and therefore is governed by the law of divine Mind. There is no place or circumstance which can hinder the operation of this divine law. Mind's beneficent activity is everywhere.

Sometimes, during the long winter days, springtime may seem to be very far off, but in due season the sun's warmth melts the snow and ice, unlocks the frozen rivers, and lengthening days are here again. Likewise, in our human experience, it is sometimes necessary for us to wait patiently on God while we gain more understanding of Love's power and ever-presence. Love never faileth, but our understanding of Love's allness must increase both in knowledge and in expression. There is a perpetual springtide to those who are gaining an understanding of divine Love and expressing it in daily life. Ice-bound streams of fear and sin, loneliness and limitation, are melted by the sunlight of divine Love, understood and demonstrated, and spiritual freedom is expressed in new energy, vitality, and harmony.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 330): "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtide of Christ's dear love." Christian Science reveals God as ever-present divine Love, and man as His reflection. Therefore man is beloved, loving, lovable. In proportion as we understand this truth of being, we can begin to claim it for ourselves and express it in our daily living. The love which is expressed in sympathy, compassion, and tact unlocks doors of suspicion and distrust, and brings comfort and healing to the lonely and discouraged.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him" (I Corinthians 2:9). All the beauty of earth and sea and sky seen by the material senses can only hint the transcendent beauty of spiritual reality. As thought becomes transformed by "the renewing of the mind," we shall see this spiritual beauty everywhere and no more be troubled by the limitations of time, place, or season.

How gentle and almost imperceptible is growth! How patiently the gardener has to wait for the right time to dig and prune and weed, lest he injure the tender, growing things! He knows that in due season there comes the right time to prune, and the right time to reap. He trusts the natural law of growth. But sometimes he who is dealing with mortal thoughts allows impatience to prevent him from seeing any signs of spiritual growth, and would dig up the seeds of Truth to see if they are growing. But the law of Love permits no impatience, fretting, or fuming at the slowness of our own or another's growth; for love "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things" (I Corinthians 13:7). And love is never impatient, but ever gentle in its healing ministry.

The purifying and cleansing streams of divine Love melt away fear and resentment and lurking grudges. Then our shabby old garments of limitation, self-interest, and self-condemnation are replaced with the shining garments of praise and humility.

Christian Science unfolds the beauty of the real universe, which is unseen by the material senses. Through its teachings we are enabled to understand divine Love and appropriate spiritual beauty, so that it is ever present with us, undimmed by the passing of the years.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der immerwährende Lenz der Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN GEGENDEN, wo die Erde ein strahlendes neues Frühlingsgewand anlegt und jeder Tag neue Schönheit an blühenden Sträuchern und Bäumen und jungem, frischem Grün entfaltet, gibt es wohl wenige, die ihre Schönheit nicht anspricht. Erblickt man in der Schönheit der Natur eine Verheißung der ewigen Schönheit des göttlichen Gemüts, so würdigt man verständnisvoller die Erklärung des Psalmisten (Ps. 19, 2. 3. 4): „Die Himmel erzählen die Ehre Gottes, und die Feste verkündigt seiner Hände Werk. Ein Tag sagt's dem andern, und eine Nacht tut's kund der andern. Es ist keine Sprache noch Rede, da man nicht ihre Stimme höre".

In dem Aufsatz „Frühlingsstimmen" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 330, 331) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Wenn das geduldige Samenkorn darauf wartet, daß die Naturkräfte den schlanken Halm hervorsprießen lassen, den Stengel formen, die Ähre bilden und das volle Korn in der Ähre krönen,—blicken dann die Sterblichen empor, harren sie auf Gott und lassen sie sich von Ihm führen, der ihnen der Erde Fülle an Wundern in die Hände schüttet?" Einer, der die Naturschönheiten immer geliebt hatte, wurde durch diese Frage aufgerüttelt, „der Erde Fülle an Wundern" mit andern Augen anzusehen; und durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernte er die dem göttlichen Gemüt innewohnende Schönheit, Erhabenheit und Ordnung mit viel größerer Befriedigung lieben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Gott als das in Weisheit unfehlbare, unveränderliche, unendliche göttliche Gemüt. Der Mensch ist die Widerspiegelung Gottes und wird daher von dem Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts regiert. Es gibt keinen Ort und keinen Umstand, die das Wirken dieses göttlichen Gesetzes hindern können. Die segensreiche Tätigkeit des Gemüts ist überall am Werk.

Während der langen Wintertage kann einem der Frühling manchmal noch in sehr weiter Ferne scheinen; aber zur rechten Zeit schmilzt die Sonnenwärme Schnee und Eis, taut die zugefrorenen Flüsse auf, und die Tage sind wieder länger. So ist es auch in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung zuweilen nötig, daß wir geduldig auf Gott harren, während wir die Macht und Allgegenwart der Liebe besser verstehen lernen. Die Liebe versagt nie; aber unser Verständnis der Allheit der Liebe muß wachsen, indem wir sie sowohl besser erkennen als auch besser ausdrücken lernen. Denen, die die göttliche Liebe verstehen und im täglichen Leben ausdrücken, blüht ein immerwährender Lenz. Zugefrorene Flüsse der Furcht und der Sünde, der Einsamkeit und der Begrenzung schmelzen im Sonnenlicht der verstandenen und bewiesenen göttlichen Liebe, und geistige Freiheit drückt sich in neuer Tatkraft, Lebenskraft und Harmonie aus.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt ferner (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 330): „Menschliche Hoffnung und menschlicher Glaube sollten in die erhabene Harmonie der Natur einstimmen und, wenn in der Molltonart, im Herzen Wohlklang schaffen. Und der freundlichere Mensch sollte sein Geschlecht ebenso sanft zum Lenz der teuren Liebe Christi rufen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß Gott die allgegenwärtige göttliche Liebe und der Mensch Seine Widerspiegelung ist. Daher wird der Mensch geliebt, er ist liebevoll und liebenswert. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir diese Wahrheit des Seins verstehen, können wir sie für uns selber beanspruchen und in unserem täglichen Leben ausdrücken. Die Liebe, die in Mitgefühl, Erbarmen und Rücksichtnahme zum Ausdruck kommt, schließt Türen des Argwohns und des Mißtrauens auf und bringt den Einsamen und Verzagten Trost und Heilung.

„Was kein Auge gesehen hat und kein Ohr gehört hat und in keines Menschen Herz gekommen ist, das hat Gott bereitet denen, die ihn lieben" (1. Kor. 2, 9). Alle von den materiellen Sinnen wahrgenommene Schönheit kann die überirdische Schönheit der geistigen Wirklichkeit nur andeuten. Wenn das Denken durch „Erneuerung des Sinnes" umgewandelt wird, werden wir diese geistige Schönheit überall sehen, und die Begrenzungen durch Zeit, Ort oder Jahreszeit werden uns nicht mehr stören.

Wie spielend und fast unmerklich doch das Wachstum vor sich geht! Wie geduldig der Gärtner die rechte Zeit zum Schoren und Beschneiden und Jäten abwarten muß, um das junge Wachstum nicht zu stören! Er weiß, daß die rechte Zeit zum Beschneiden und die rechte Zeit zum Ernten kommt. Er vertraut dem Naturgesetz des Wachstums. Aber zuweilen läßt sich einer, der mit sterblichen Gedanken zu tun hat, durch Ungeduld davon abhalten, Zeichen geistigen Wachstums zu sehen, und er möchte die Samen der Wahrheit ausgraben und sehen, ob sie wachsen. Aber das Gesetz der Liebe erlaubt keine Ungeduld, keine Aufregung und keinen Ärger über unser eigenes oder eines andern langsames Wachstum; denn die Liebe „verträgt alles, sie glaubet alles, sie hoffet alles, sie duldet alles" (1. Kor. 13, 7). Und die Liebe ist bei ihrem heilenden Wirken nie ungeduldig, sondern immer freundlich.

In den läuternden und reinigenden Strömen der göttlichen Liebe schwinden Furcht und Groll und lauernder Widerwille dahin. Dann treten an Stelle unserer schäbigen alten Gewänder Beschränkung, Eigennutz und Selbstverdammung die leuchtenden Gewänder Lobpreisung und Demut.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Schönheit des wirklichen Weltalls, das die materiellen Sinne nicht sehen. Durch ihre Lehren können wir die göttliche Liebe verstehen und uns geistige Schönheit aneignen, so daß sie, durch kein Verstreichen der Jahre getrübt, immer für uns gegenwärtig ist.

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Spring Song

I WALKED into the spring today
And all the air was sweet
With bird song in the boughs above
And mayflowers at my feet.

A new spring in a fresh green world
So tender, young and fair
My heart's old happiness awoke
To a new beauty there.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH

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Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The stock market lost fractions to 2 or more points today.

Touching off selling on the home stretch was a break of wheat in Winnipeg to the full allowed limit, which in turn shook Chicago grains.

Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Although late trading brought general declines, steels were particularly weak.

Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

U. S. Government and higher grade corporate obligations moved modestly upward in the bond market today.

The federal issues added as much as 6-32 of a point in some instances, on light volume.

In the corporate section advances were mostly fractional. Gainers included American Telephone 3¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

The carriers benefited by the improved sentiment and gains of goodly fractions were made by Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, New Haven 6s and Union Pacific 3½s. Some of the lower grade rail obligations were lower. Losers included Missouri Pacific 5s, Erie 5s, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Movements in the foreign list were restricted and mixed, with minus signs predominant.

Among issues to drop fractions were Columbia 6s, Cuba 5½s, German 5½s and 7s and Japanese 6½s. Some Brazilian, Canadian and Peruvian obligations improved.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Prices fluctuated narrowly on the curb today.

A few mining and specialty shares worked higher. Newmont added around 2 points, while gains of a point or better were chalked up for Detroit Steel Products, Mead Johnson and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Lower were Aluminum Co. of America, which dropped about a point, Humble Oil, Sherwin Williams, Creole Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, American Light & Traction and Electric Bond & Share.

Wheat Off 3c to 5c In Late Dealings

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Wheat tumbled almost four cents a bushel late today for the current month's delivery here, and about three cents for July and later months. Wheat at Winnipeg sold down the extreme permissible limit, five cents.

At the close, Chicago Wheat futures were 2½-3⅞ cents under yesterday's finish, May 1.22⅞, July 1.16¾-1.17, corn ½ to 4 cents down, May 1.34¾-1.35, July 1.20¼-½, and oats unchanged to ⅝ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Stocks were quiet throughout today's session with prices irregular at the close. The giltedge group firmed after early heaviness.

Paris—The Bourse generally was weak at the close today. Government bonds showed losses of 30 to 50 points and Bank of France declined 120.

Liverpool — Wheat futures responded to covering today and closed steady, ¼d to 1d higher. Cotton based from a steady opening. The close was quiet, 2 to 4 lower. Bombay selling and scattered realizing was influenced by favorable weather in the American cotton belt.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.94¼	$4.94⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0447	‡
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1687	.1695
Swit'd—francs	.2287	.2287	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4019	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	‡
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2485	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880	.1880	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.0190	.0190	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3070	.3060	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2610	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5750‡	.5700‡	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2881	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3730	.3731	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3062½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Straits—dollar	.5806	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012½	.5010	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP) — The position of the Treasury May 22: Receipts, $10,576,564.91; expenditures, $18,206,443.52; balance, $1,724,640,853.69; customs receipts for the month, $35,626,427.29. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,360,-159,077.89; expenditures, $6,694,748,288.71, including $2,536,287,400.38 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,334,589,210.82; gross debt, $36,152,392,046.99, an increase of $356,480.62 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,929,390,072.64, including $698,272,440.39 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Wool top futures closel quiet, unchanged to 5 higher.

t	High	Low	Last
October	107.0	107.0	107.5b
March	107.5	107.5	107.5b

b-Bid.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48	47½	47½	M'y 31
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	77	77	77	+3
22⅜	13	Adams Exp. (.30g)	6	17¾	17½	17½	
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	1	31½	31⅛	31⅛	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
80¼	67½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	72⅛	70½	70½	—1
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
153¼	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.80a)	9	125⅛	123⅛	123⅛	— ½
8⅜	3½	Alleghany	35	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	3	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	47	46⅞	46⅞	—1⅛
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52½	38¾	Alleg pr pf	2	41	41	41	M'y 24
46¾	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	5	35½	35	35	— ¼
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	234	232	234	+2
32½	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	16	27¼	27	27¼	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.30g)	9	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	78½	78½	78½	—1
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	33	60⅜	59¾	59⅞	—1⅝
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ½
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 24
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	3	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	92½	91	91	—1½
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	8	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
80¾	57¾	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	64¼	63	63¾	— ⅛
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	18	100¼	99¼	99¾	— ¾
174	132½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	+1
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	58¾	55	55	—1
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	90	90	90	— ⅞
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	138½	136½	136½	M'y 24
105¼	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	
30¾	22¾	Am Coml Alco	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	3	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	18	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	4	49	48	48	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	22	21	21	—1¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¾
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	10	8½	7¾	8	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41⅝	42	— ¼
52⅝	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	44	43¾	44	— ½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 24
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13½	Am Internat	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	5	45½	45	45	— ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	1	109	109	109	M'y 24
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
13⅝	9	Am M & Met. (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
68¾	45½	Am Met (¾g)	8	51⅜	50½	51¼	
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y 20
16½	8⅛	Am Mow & Ld	14	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
61¾	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	59⅜	59	59	—1½
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	49¼	47½	47½	—2
29½	20½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	32	35⅜	34⅜	34½	— ¾
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 24
29	22¼	Am Seating	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	98	90¼	87¼	88½	
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143	143	143	M'y 24
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	M'y 24
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	28	58⅜	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	18	20	20	20	— ¾
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	47	47	47	M'y 24
143¾	128¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	—2⅞
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	8	25½	25	25⅜	
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	169	168	168	
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	77½	77½	77½	— ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	14	80¾	78⅞	78⅞	—1⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134	134⅜	+ ¾
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	22	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	— ½
107	94½	Am W W 1 of (6)	2	94⅜	94½	94½	M'y 21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
79	59¾	Am Woolen pf (2k)	9	63½	63	63	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	18	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf		85	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	59	59	M'y 24
69⅞	47¾	Anaconda (.40g)	307	55½	53⅞	54¼	— ½
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	20¼	20	20¼	
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8¾	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	43¼	43	43¼	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	46	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+1¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	26	65	64¼	64¼	— ½
16¼	12	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 24
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	9	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y 24
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	102	88⅜	83½	83¾	—3⅞
104	97¼	Atchison pf (5)	2	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	9	48⅝	47½	47½	—1¼
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 24
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	— ¼
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	3	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
116½	.07	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
94	76	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	21¾	Auburn Auto	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	9	6⅝	6½	6¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	2	8¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	96¼	94¼	94¼	—2
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
40½	20⅛	Balt & Ohio	41	32¾	31⅝	31⅞	—1⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	38	37½	37½	— ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	3	32½	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	26	26	26	—1
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	14	27½	26½	27	+ ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109	109½	M'y 22
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 18
20½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	12	21½	20½	20½	— ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	71	87½	85¼	85⅜	— ⅞
20	18⅛	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	19	18¾	18¾	M'y 24
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	117	117	117	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	2	54½	54½	54½	—1½
38	27½	Black & Deck (⅝g)	3	28	28	28	— ¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	13	24½	24	24½	
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	9	36	34½	34½	—1½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	24	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
45¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner	42	46⅜	44¾	45⅛	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A		2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	75	17½	16½	17¼	+ ¾
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	9	44	43	43	—1¼
53½	43⅛	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	45½	45½	45½	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 19
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4	3¾	4	M'y 24
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	19	19	19	M'y 24
53	25⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	8	77	77	77	—3
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'y 24
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	*3	48	48	48	M'y 21
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	9	20¾	20¼	20½	— ¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	11	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	5	36	35	35	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	55	54	54	—1½
35⅝	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	13	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ½
11¾	7	Bush Term	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	29¾	29½	29¾	— ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	23	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	5	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	39	39	39	— ½
30¾	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'y 24
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	49	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
47⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	6	29⅜	28¾	29	
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	*1	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	19	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
61½	48¾	Cann Mills (½g)	5	49½	48¼	48¼	—1½
8½	14½	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 24
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	166	165	165	M'y 24
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	91¾	90½	91¼	— ½
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	66	39¾	38½	38¾	—1
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	—1
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	7	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'y 24
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	0	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	12	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y 20
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 19
86⅜	69	Cerro de Pas (4)	18	69¾	68	68⅛	— ¾
23⅛	14½	Certain-teed	5	18¾	16½	16⅝	— ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	2	58½	58¼	58¼	— ¾
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	18⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅜	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	80	58⅝	56½	57	—1⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97⅜	97½	97⅜	+ ⅛
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	5	79	78½	78½	—1½
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3¼	3¼	3⅜	M'y 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	5	14	13½	13½	— ½
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	8	13	12⅜	12¾	— ¼
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅝
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	26	25½	25½	M'y 24
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (¾k)	3	60	60	60	M'y 21
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	4	8⅝	8¾	8¾	M'y 24
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	18¾	18½	18½	M'y 21
21⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	10	17	16½	17	+ ¾
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	9	13¼	12⅝	13	— ½
108¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	71	114⅜	111	111¼	—3¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109¾	87	City Ice & F (2)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
10⅝	7	City Stores	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
40¼	32¼	City Prod (1.60)	4	37½	36¾	37½	
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	7	42	42	42	M'y 24
49¼	42½	Cluett Pea (3)	1	43	43	43	
98¾	78	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	26	20¾	19¾	19¾	—1½
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 20
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Atk (2a)	1	53½	51¾	51¾	—1¼
51¾	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	35½	35	35	M'y 24
20½	11½	Colum G&E (.20g)	46	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
108	87	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	87¾	87½	87½	+ ½
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	13	34⅝	34	34	+ ¼
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	40	39½	40	M'y 20
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	119½	117¾	118¼	+ ¾
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	17	63¼	62	62	—1
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105½	105½	105½	+ 1⅜
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ¼
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	13⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	41	14½	14	14	— ⅛
107	2½	Comwlth & Sou	107	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	7	53	51¾	51¾	—1¼
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 24
45½	29¾	Congoleum-N (2)	3	37¼	37	37	— ½
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12½	12½	12⅝	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	21	37	36	36	—1
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	2	103½	103	103	
5¾	3	Con Film	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17¾	14½	Con Oil (.80)	107	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	*1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	M'y 21
10⅝	9½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8½	8½	8½	
1¾	⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	36	33¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
37¾	20⅜	Cont Bak A	1	24	24	24	—1
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak B	18	3½	3	3	— ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	9½	9½	9½	
109¾	87	Con Can (3)	10	56¾	55½	55½	— ¾
69½	50¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	19¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	37½	36½	36½	— ½
42¾	35⅜	Cont Mot	8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞

Business and Industry

Nation's Bank Deposits Gain $1,655,000,000 in 13 Months

Commerce and Finance

Peso Revaluation Leading Problem Now Facing Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Revaluation of the peso has become the first political and economic problem of the nation. "Revaluation" today has a peculiar meaning for Chileans. The Alessandri Government has promised to increase the foreign purchasing value of the currency, whereas in other countries "revaluation" has been a euphemism for reduction.

The idea of increasing the value of the peso, which it is anticipated will soon be clothed in the legal language of a bill for Congress, springs direct from the disastrous consequences of inflation. Six years ago, when the crisis gale swept South America, Chile took a "short cut" by allowing the gold value of her currency to slide to one fifth of par. Inflation, only a part of which was evident in actual currency circulation, staved off social violence, and the country was fortunate in not experiencing any abrupt rise in the cost of living.

Problem Grows Acute

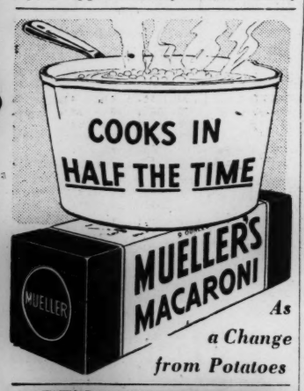
The decline in sterling and the legislated reduction in the value of the dollar facilitated the task of Chile's political economists, though these knew that the miracle—old-time low living costs with a peso worth one fifth of par—could not be permanent. The cost of living began gradually to rise and increased wages and salaries had to be conceded. But toward the end of 1936, when there was a new general rise in world prices, the problem became more acute. Congress then began to legislate pay increases and reduce customs tariffs on essential imports to neutralize this rise.

A reduction of import duties to cheapen living costs is something to be placed to the credit side of the inflationary ledger, but neither this nor government intervention in industry, embracing competition with private business, nor subsidies nor enforced pay increases, has stopped the recent rise in prices. The official cost of living index, accepted as extremely conservative, is 171 and the wholesale price level for imported and national products as high as 460. The only feasible step is to increase the value of the peso, difficult as this may prove to be.

Gains Will Be Slow

Any spectacular improvement is out of the question, as Chile is essentially a mining country. Gold washing, which prevented disaster at the worst of the pinch, must still be carried on, and the total number of miners in all branches of the industry is approximately 100,000. Many of the "national" industries—half of them artificial—would collapse if there were a 20 per cent improvement in foreign exchange rates. A "prudential" improvement in the peso value of the dollar and pound, as advocated by Guillermo Subercaseaux, the president of the Central Bank, would be about 10 per cent. This is probably what will occur and may serve to check the price movement and, possibly, cheapen living.

The Government expects also to increase official exchange resources by forcing up the returnable quota from all exporters. To stimulate shipments it hitherto has assigned only a nominal quota to be sold at the official rate of exchange. A change is justified here by the rise in prices and the higher profits accruing to exporters.



As a Change from Potatoes

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MITSUBISHI COMPANY
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Packed Aboard Floating Canneries
THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Retail Advertising 6 P. C. Above 1936

Chicago

Retail display advertising in 77 major cities for the year through May 15 is 23,092,100 lines, or 6.2 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year, Advertising Age reports.

In the reported period, 393,702,035 lines appeared in all newspapers in the measured cities, against 370,609,935 lines in the comparable period of last year.

A gain of 4.7 per cent for the week ended May 15 over the corresponding week of 1936 is reported for these same cities. The figures are 23,149,470 lines, against 22,105,517 lines for the comparable week of 1936, a gain of 1,043,953 lines. Since the compared week in 1936 was the second highest week of that year up to the reported time, the current week's gain is a noteworthy one, the publication stated.

Inventories Not Top-Heavy in Any Line, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An intensive investigation has failed to provide any concrete evidence of top-heavy inventories in any industry, says Standard Statistics, and this contrary to the frequently heard assertion that business is verging on a sharp slump, that the thing that will pull it down is burdensome inventories accumulated by many industries during the early months of the year, and that this is the matter with the stock market.

It is true, says the report, that during the early months of the year a large amount of advance ordering was undertaken as a protective measure against the rising trend of commodity prices, wage rates and taxes. But it is equally true that in many instances in which managements were being what they thought was forehanded, demand has since run so far ahead of expectations as to absorb the bulk of stored materials.

The margin by which many manufactures and retailers bought ahead was just about the margin by which they underestimated demand. Thus, whatever business reaction grows out of the drop in commodity prices, and consequent removal of what was the major stimulant to large-scale forward buying, should be limited to the amount by which ultimate consumption tapers off.

It is, of course, possible that labor will turn suddenly thrifty with its newly acquired wealth, that the farm population will refuse to be influenced by the improved crop prospects, and that larger dividend payments will not be reflected in demand for almost everything people need to buy, but it is not probable.

Federal Light Net Increased in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of the Federal Light and Traction Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended on March 31, amounted to $1,723,310 after interest, depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes and other charges. After preferred dividend requirements, the net was equal to $2.78 a share on the common stock outstanding at the end of the period compared with a net of $1,506,028, or $2.36 a common share in the preceding 12 months' period.

Gross revenues of the system aggregated $8,990,165, compared with $8,150,279 in the preceding period, an increase of $839,886. Operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes, rose to $5,496,636 from $4,916,295.

For the quarter ended March 31 last the company reported a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $546,124, equivalent, after preferred dividend charges, to 91 cents a common share, and compared with a net of $496,330, or 82 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1936. Gross revenues in the first three months of this year amounted to $2,552,422, against $2,313,335 in the first quarter of last year.

Gen. Carpet Stock Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering is being made of 300,000 shares of $1-par common stock of General Carpet Corporation, Philadelphia, by B. E. Buckman & Co. and Eugene J. Hynes & Co., Inc. The price is $3.75 each.

Life Insurance Net $4,600,000,000 In N. Y. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 19 life insurance companies in New York reported incomes amounting to $2,166,883,296 in 1936 to the State Superintendent of Insurance. The total assets of these companies as of Dec. 31 were $10,576,432,326.

The largest income for the year was reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It reported an income of $667,955,936 from ordinary and general insurance and $320,264,741 from industrial insurance. The New York Life Insurance Company reported an income of $445,927,637 for the year. The Equitable Life Assurance Society income for 1936 was $421,720,539.

Business From Outside

During 1936, companies of other states doing business in New York reported incomes amounting to $2,421,137,155. Companies of other countries in busines here had incomes amounting to $15,437,792. The aggregate income of all companies for 1936 was $4,603,458,245. The aggregate assets of all the companies was $21,807,810,096.

In the fire and marine insurance field, the New York stock companies reported 1936 income as $362,384,833. In the year they disbursed $266,202,509. The New York mutual companies reported an income of $8,108,042. The disbursements for the same period by the mutual companies were $8,224,063. The aggregate amount of income of all the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in New York in 1936 was $1,017,171,106. The disbursements were $879,722,830.

Casualty Assets

The casualty and surety companies reported aggregate assets for 1936 of $1,384,625,211. They reported as holding $1,042,904,110 in bonds and stocks, and bank balances of $121,411,549. Aggregate disbursements of $702,907,611 were reported. Of this amount $302,630,720 was charged to "losses paid."

The 25 real estate title and mortgage guaranty companies reported assets of $82,845,805 and disbursements of $12,688,729 for the year. The fraternal benefit societies reported aggregate assets of $806,414,403 total income for the year of $155,404,081 ad total disbursements of $155,532,247. Insurace in force of $4,399,717,810 at the end of 1936 was reported by the fraternal benefit societies.

Street Backs SEC in Guarding Of Investor in Reorganizations

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Within the last month the Securities and Exchange Commission has sponsored three bills and published two lengthy reports dealing with bankruptcy, receivership and reorganization. These are the Chandler bill (H. R. 6439) dealing with reorganizations, the Barkley bill (S. 2344) dealing with corporate trusteeships and the Lea bill dealing with foreign bond defaults; the 900-page report on "Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees" and the 833-page report on "Protective Committees and Agencies for Holders of Defaulted Foreign Governmental Bonds."

These reports and bills give shape to a third major development in federal control of investment securities, but one which concerns an entirely different stage of the business cycle from that affected by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These latter two affect transactions in the prosperous period of the cycle, when securities are being issued and actively traded. The current proposals concern the dreary part of the cycle when securities are going into default.

For an understanding of the new proposals some review of a melancholy chapter in Wall Street history is necessary.

By the time the depression was in full swing, in 1931 and 1932, the principal activity in Wall Street had changed from the enthusiastic flotation of new securities to the formation of protective committees for the unfortunate holders of securities going into default.

'Ware the Legal Fraternity

The sad story of protective committee operations is the principal burden of the SEC reports above mentioned. While the story, as seen by the jaundiced eye of the SEC, is bad, there are few people in the Street who would say an extenuating word. In large part the protective committee was a legal racket.

The attitude of the Street toward the latest SEC program is in somewhat amusing contrast to its attitude toward the Acts of 1933 and 1934. In general the chief support for these two acts in the Street is to be found among the lawyers. Their business is increased and they are accustomed to whereases, red tape, and due deliberation. And the chief criticism is to be found among investment bankers, stock brokers and market traders. Contrariwise, however, general sympathy is felt among the latter for the new proposals. Many of them feel that they were victimized by the legal fraternity along with the investing public.

Unquestionably the worst picture of all was in the real estate bond business; and in its report of last June the SEC has painted it in all its lurid color. The leading real estate bond houses—Straus ("43 Years Without Loss to Any Investor"), Greenebaum, American Bond & Mortgage, and others—had violated all the rules of sound investment banking in the calendar. They made themselves fiscal agents for their own bond issues. They banked with themselves. They loaned their customers' money in violation of conservative trustee requirements. They violated indentures. They postponed and concealed defaults, paying interest on old issues out of proceeds of sales of new bonds, or out of their own pockets. They made artificial markets in their own issues, much as the Federal Reserve System is now required to make artificial markets in Treasury issues.

Protective Committee Device

When collapse could no longer be put off or disguised, they took the investors for a second ride by the protective committee device. They controlled the only lists of bondholders from which deposits could be solicited among the widely scattered holders of the defaulted bonds. "Through their control over trustees, through their power as fiscal agents, through their intimate knowledge of the various properties, through the advances which they had made and concealed, through their monopoly on lists of security holders, they held the key to the reorganization situation." Control over the reorganization meant "opportunity to profit from committee fees, from 'servicing' the committees, from managing properties, from trading in the securities, and from retaining control of the new companies."

The real estate bond business collapsed and the houses involved, for the most part, are no longer in existence. The soundness of the SEC's charges is universally admitted in the Street. In fact in the latter days of this real estate financing boom, the investment departments of the more conservative brokers and banks invariably advised their customers against the purchase of such bonds. Where the inside hollowness of the operation was not known it was guessed, just as the hollowness of the Bank of the United States was guessed in the Street for years before the crash of that bank in December, 1931, and just as the unsoundness of the guaranteed mortgage situation was appreciated by good investment advisers long before the whole business collapsed in early 1933.

A Gratuitous "Black Eye"

But Street opinion attaches no such value to the SEC's criticism of protective committees in the case of municipal default (Part IV—Study of Committees for the Holders of Municipal and Quasi-Municipal Obligations). For its chamber of horrors exhibit in this field the Commission had to confine itself largely to two defaults, that of Coral Gables, Florida, and Asbury Park, New Jersey. The former was a real estate speculation converted into a municipality, the latter a case of an over-ambitious city which had got out on a financial limb just before the depression started with a beach-improvement operation financed on the cuff.

Hence the Wall Street opinion appears to be that the Commission's conclusions in the municipal report were far too strong and gave a very unfair impression. The Commission said its conclusions were supported "by the many instances cited of committees whose members have interests adverse to those of the investors whom they purport to represent; . . . of committees which have distributed patronage to attorneys, depositaries, secretaries, agents, and others with a liberal hand; and of committees which, if not actually injuring investors, have found it possible, thanks to the usual ironclad deposit agreement, to do nothing for bondholders while milking their securities." This black eye to the municipal bond business, people think here, was gratuitous.

Corporate Reorganizations

The magnum opus of the Commission on the subject, the 900-page report on "Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees" which appeared on the 10th of this month, is so monumental as to require consideration all by itself. It deals with the broad range of corporate reorganizations. But without drawing on that report at all it may be said that the widespread abuses in reorganization work were notorious in their day. Insiders who formed protective committees obtained ironclad agreements from depositors. They then protected their own interests before those of depositors, traded on inside information, and exacted enormous legal fees.

For this reason, investment advisers generally opposed the deposit of securities with such committees. A leading trust company had a fixed rule that no securities were deposited unless a reorganization plan was made the basis of the deposit. The investment department with which this correspondent was affiliated through the depression would not advise deposit unless (a) a plan was first presented; (b) the plan looked satisfactory; (c) the personnel of the committee was satisfactory; and (d) the deposited securities could be withdrawn subject to pre-agreed but minor costs. Few deposit plans filled anywhere near all these conditions. The investor who deposited was generally considered to be putting his neck in a noose. Not always. There were many conscientious protective committees. But sometimes the gamble of standing out was even greater than the gamble of depositing.

(To Be Continued)

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—For the first time in its history the combined import and export trade of South Africa exceeded $1,000,000,000 which is recorded for 1936, an increase of about $125,000,000 compared with 1935. Exports reached $572,000,000 and imports totaled $430,000,000. The outstanding significance of these trade figures lies in the reflection of the large purchasing power of the country. While 100 countries supplied goods to South Africa in 1936, 16 accounted for 91.8 per cent of the total. United Kingdom supplied 45.2 per cent of the total, followed by the United States, Germany, Japan and Canda.

Construction Boom—An all-time high record for applications to erect new buildings in Johannesburg was established during February of the current year, thereby continuing the building boom which has prevailed in South Africa for some months. During 1936 the value of awards registered an increase of 36 per cent over 1935 and 62 per cent more than in 1934. Most of the construction is in Johannesburg and along the so-called "Reef," although moderate increases are also evident in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Demand for Motors—The demand for automobiles in South Africa advanced to new high levels during 1936. Sales of new passenger cars in 1936 totaled 42,000 units compared with 36,935 units in 1935. American and Canadian cars lead and this preponderance increased during the year, sales rising 25 per cent against 5 per cent for British cars. The shifting of South Africa's population from the country to the cities is believed to be a factor favoring passenger car demand. This year is expected to be even better than 1936.

Glassware Imports—Imports of glassware into South Africa in 1936 were valued at about $3,734,415, compared with $3,086,220 in 1935. South Africa is dependent almost entirely on its imports of glass, since the few local manufacturers produce only a very small proportion of the amount needed.

Communications Expansion—Demand for telephone and telegraph services throughout the Union of South Africa has prompted a development of the two communication systems to be carried out over a period of five years. The proposed development plan contemplates the expenditure of $10,000,000 for new telephone connections, $3,500,000 for construction work, $2,785,000 on exchange connections, $1,725,000 for improvements to the trunk system and $2,650,000 for the extension of rural telephone facilities.

Tourist Business—A plan for overseas publicity to attract tourists to South Africa is to be undertaken by an organization with the approval of the Government. It is planned to spend between $250,000 and $500,000 annually. The sums are to be had from both official and private sources. A national travel association will be established to advertise South Africa abroad.

Electric Train—The first electric train has just been placed in operation on the Rand by the South African Railways. The sections now under electrification are, respectively, 4½ and 5¼ miles in length, and their completion marks the first stage of electrifying the entire Rand system, a total of 125 miles.

Citrus Exports—Exports of citrus fruits from South Africa during 1936 totaled 155,190 shipping tons, or 2,750,421 packages, a new high record. Fruit marketed through the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange amounted to 75.5 per cent of the total exports. Of the total foreign shipments, 2,580,203 cases, or 93.8 per cent, were shipped to the United Kingdom. Under the agreement with Germany as to clearing provisions, an increase was recorded in shipments to that country. Other countries receiving these citrus exports were France, the Netherlands, India, Canada and the countries of Scandinavia.

White Population—The total white population of the Union of South Africa is now in excess of 2,000,000. The total population of the Union is made up of 2,003,512 Europeans, 6,597,241 natives, 219,928 Asiatics and 767,984 colored persons. Johannesburg has a larger European population than any other city in the Union. That city and Cape Town are the only two cities in the country having a European population exceeding 100,000.

Ferro-Manganese—Production of ferro-manganese at the Newcastle, Natal, works of the Union Steel Corporation is to commence about July 1 of this year. The Newcastle foundry has been closed for five years following the opening of the Iron and Steel Corporation works at Pretoria. Recent advances in ferro-manganese quotations coupled with the fact that South African manganese ore is now in regular production have made possible the export of locally-made ferro-manganese at a profit.

Stocks of Lead Still Dwindle

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of pig lead in refineries in the United States in April declined 8742 short tons, the ninth consecutive month of decline, to 128,462 tons, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. This compared with 220,991 a year ago.

Loew's Extra of $1.50

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Loew's, Inc., have declared an extra dividend of $1.50 and a regular quarterly of 50 cents on the common stock, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 12. An extra payment of 50 cents a share was made March 31, last.

Bank Deposits Up 6.66 P. C. Above March Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As of March 31 of this year deposits in 5311 national banks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands totaled $26,515,110,000, a decrease of $1,093,287,000, or 3.96 per cent, from the deposits of $27,608,397,000 reported by the 5331 active banks on Dec. 31, 1936, but represents an increase of $1,655,655,000, or 6.66 per cent, over the deposits of $24,859,455,000 reported by the 5381 banks as of March 4, 1936, according to a report by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Deposits Off in Quarter

The aggregate deposits on March 31, 1937, consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations of $12,132,545,000 and $7,401,394,000, respectively; United States Government deposits of $291,704,000; state, county, and municipal deposits of $2,119,798,000; postal savings of $86,316,000; deposits of other banks of $4,111,092,000; and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, and travelers' checks outstanding, etc., of $372,261,000.

The time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations included time certificates of deposit of $600,688,000; time deposits, open accounts of $345,260,000; and deposits evidenced by savings passbooks of $6,413,936,000, the latter figure representing 15,710,653 accounts.

The net demand plus time deposits held were $22,775,147,000, against which reserves of $3,109,563,000 were required by law to be carried with reserve banks. The reporting banks, however, held reserves of $3,929,874,000, which was an excess of $820,311,000.

Total assets on March 31, 1937, were $30,049,172,000, a decline of $1,021,269,000, or 3.29 per cent, in the quarter, but an increase of $1,756,153,000, or 6.21 per cent in the 13-month period since the corresponding call in 1936.

Loans and discounts of $8,469,204,000 increased $201,876,000 since December and $1,038,340,000 in 13 months.

U. S. Investments Shrink

Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed were $8,165,225,000, a decrease of $520,329,000, or 5.99 per cent, since December, but an increase of $379,246,000, or 4.87 per cent, since March of last year. The direct and indirect obligations held on March 31, 1937, were $6,813,206,000 and $1,352,019,000, respectively, the latter figure comprising obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $143,946,000, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of $296,694,000, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds of $911,379,000. Other bonds and securities held, amounting to $4,082,065,000, which included obligations of states, counties and municipalities of $1,550,198,000, decreased $12,425,000 since December, but increased $279,028,000 since March last year.

Balances with other banks and cash itms in process of collection of $7794,106,000, including reserve with reserve banks, showed a decrease of $668,472,000 in the three months, but an increase of $64,702,000 since March 4 last year.

Cash in vault amounting to $483,510,000 was $34,993,000 less than in December, but $14,468,000 more than that held in March a year ago.

The book value of capital stock on March 31, 1937, totaled $1,586,072,000, and represented a par value of $1,591,701,000. The latter figure consisted of Class A preferred stock of $285,826,000, Class B preferred stock of $18,653,000, and common stock of $1,287,222,000.

Surplus funds of $1,059,257,000, undivided profits of $385,445,000, reserves for contingencies of $157,929,000, and preferred stock retirement funds of $8,700,000, comprising a total of $1,611,331,000, increased $39,136,000 in the quarter and $231,362,000 since March call last year.

Heads Railroad

Wide World

Harvey C. Couch

New Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway System

Harvey C. Couch Elected Chairman Of K. C. Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—The influence of Harvey C. Couch and associates in the Kansas City Southern Railway System is broadened by election of Mr. Couch as chairman of the board.

He succeeded Kenneth D. Steere, partner in the investment firm of Paine Webber & Co.

Mr. Couch was elected chairman of the Kansas City Southern executive committee last February, also succeeding Mr. Steere.

Mr. Couch, a former director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will fill the two offices and will also serve as a member of the board.

Entrance of the Couch interests into Kansas City Southern a few months ago was believed by Wall Street circles to presage consolidation with the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad Company, a Couch property. Harvey C. Couch is chairman and his brother, C. P. Couch, is president of the L. & A.

Mr. Steere, the retiring chairman, said "This change places all executive offices of the railroad in the territory served by it. Mr. Couch's wide knowledge of industrial and business conditions in the Southwest.

The changes effected also, in the opinion of informed Wall Street interests, signalized the passing of all or a considerable part of the Paine Webber Kansas City Southern interest to the Couch group. Mr. Steere remains a director of K. C. S.

155 in House Back Federal Ownership Of Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Patman (D) of Texas announced 155 House members had agreed on legislation for government ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

He said the bill would seek to prevent injurious expansion and contraction of credit and currency, to maintain a dollar of uniform purchasing power and to "encourage the sound local bank."

Under its provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury could acquire all the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks held by members of the Reserve System by establishing for each member surrendering its stock a credit in the Federal Reserve Bank equal to its cash paid subscription.

All banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation would be eligible for all rights and privileges of the Federal Reserve System.

The legislation, which would become effective Jan. 1, 1938, would limit the salary of any officer, director or employee of any Federal Reserve bank or the Federal Reserve Board, to $25,000 annually.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Up; Some Prices Decline

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The past week has seen a turn for the better in primary cotton goods markets and trading volume increased somewhat in several quarters, the sales for this week being estimated around 15 per cent of current weekly production, while the remaining backlog of unfilled orders is figured by market statisticians to be approximately equivalent to 10 weeks' output.

Prices did not improve materially, and in some constructions there were some further downward revisions in the gray goods list, but these were merely to bring quotations into line with the rest of the market and to prepare for a season of renewed trading.

Sentiment Improves

There was a marked improvement in the trading sentiment.

Introduction of the President's bill to legislate a 40-hour week and a $16 minimum wage on a national basis seemed to have no immediately inflationary effect on commodity prices, but the market, viewing it as an omen against any substantial decline in values, regained courage to hold its ground.

Narrow print cloths and narrow sheetings which benefited chiefly from this buying, found no trouble in getting fractionally more for their available yardage than had been possible a week or two ago, and they booked business in substantial volume. The 32-inch 6.50-yard 64x60s was one of the most active constructions in this connection and sold at 6⅜ cents for nearby delivery in such volume that toward the close of the week buyers were unable to get any deliveries before fall.

There was a very large movement of low count goods, tobacco cloths and other constructions weighing around 14 yards to the pound, which were being taken up on a basis of 44 to 45 cents a pound, depending upon the construction.

Sheetings Quiet

Standard wide print cloths just about held their own with respect to sales volume and prices were little changed from the previous week.

Sheetings were quiet. On carded broadcloths there was a similar dullness, with prices quoted about the same as a week ago.

On the heavy goods, such as drills, osnaburgs, three and four leaf twills and carded sateens, there was little dealing reported.

In the finished goods market, the branded lines of percales had new prices announced on a basis of 15½ cents for 80 squares, though the market had generally expected a 16½ cents price, and some of the wholesalers who had previously announced prices were compelled to revise downward once more.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21

Fidelity

Over more than one hundred years, this institution has demonstrated the fidelity to principle so essential in the handling of trust funds.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
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Worcester Salt *It takes the Best to make the Best*

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Bonds Up, Corporate Liens Irregular, Curb Stocks Uneven

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-52	115.16	115.16	115.16
68 3¼s '43-45	106.9	106.7	106.7
10 4²⁄₈s '44-54	111.9	111.9	111.9
20 3⅜s '46-56	109.20	109.20	109.20
2 3⅜s '43-47	106.24	106.24	106.24
11 3⅜s'41-43 Mch	106.23	106.19	106.23
2 3¼s '41	106.15	106.13	106.15
1 3¼s'44-46	106.9	106.9	106.9
25 3¼s '49-52	104.11	104.11	104.11
5 3s '46-48	104	104	104
25 3s '51-55	102.29	102.25	102.25
120 2⅞s '55-60	100.27	100.25	100.25
40 2⅞s '45-47	104.21	102.16	102.21
78 2⅝s '48-52	100.23	100.21	100.21
161 2½s '51-54	99.31	99.29	99.30
4 2½s '56-59	99.27	99.26	99.26
13 2½s '49-53	97.29	97.27	97.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '49	102.11	102.10	102.11
4 3¼s '64	102.25	102.25	102.25

Home Owners' Loan

65 3s A 52	101.31	101.29	101.29
21 2¾s '49	100.6	100.5	100.6
1 2¼s '42-44	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Alleghany 5s'44	99¾	99½	99½
7 Alleghany 5s'49	91¼	91	91¼
1 Alleghnay 5s'50 st	62½	62½	62½
1 Allegh & West 4s'98	95¼	95¼	95¼
17 Allied Stors 4½s'51	97½	97	97
54 Am&For P 5s 2030	78⅛	77⅞	78
4 AMIGChem 5½s'49	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Am Int 5½s'49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¼	113¼	113¼
75 Am T&T 3½s'66	99	98⅛	99
6 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	105	104¾	104¾
116 Am T&T 3¼s'61	99½	99	99½
1 Anacon Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
12 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97½	97¾
8 Arm Del 4½s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
6 Armst C 4s '50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 AT&SF cv4½s'48	108½	108½	108½
12 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110¼
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
11 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106	106	106
32 ASLine 1st4s '52	103⅛	103	103
10 ACL cit 4s '52	94	94	94
2 ACLine 4½s'64	93	93	93
1 ACLine 5s '45	104	104	104
4 AtlDan2nd4s'48	45½	45½	45½
4 B&O rfg 6s'95	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 B&O st 5s'48	114	114	114
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	86½	86	86½
8 B&O 5s 96F	85⅞	85¼	85⅜
18 B&O 5s 2000D	85	84⅝	84⅝
34 B&O cv 4½s '60	76½	76	76
11 B&O 4s '48	106⅜	106½	106⅜
5 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	103½	103⅜	103½
5 B&O 5s SW'50	104¼	103⅞	104¼
2 BellTPa 5s '48B	118¾	118¾	118¾
25 BellTPa 5s'60C	124¼	124	124¼
7 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103⅞	103½	103⅝
13 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	95½	95½	95½
15 Bos&Me 5s '67	84½	83½	84
1 Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 BotConM 6⅛s'34ct	27	27	27
6 BklyEdis3¼s'66	101	100¾	101
11 BklyManTr 4½s'66	92	91¾	91¾
8 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 BklyUGas 5s'50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13 Bkly UGas 5s'57B	105½	105⅛	105¼
3 BufR&P 4½s'57	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 BurCR&No 5s'34ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	63¾	63¼	63¾
1 Bush B Bldg 5s'60	61	61	61
1 CamagSug 7s '42ct	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
6 Can Sou5s'62	114	114	114
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	107	107	107
6 CanNat5s'69Jly	115¾	115⅜	115⅜
3 CanPac5s'54	107¾	107½	107½
3 CanPac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 CanPac 4½s '60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 CanPac 4s perp	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Car&Gen5s'50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12 Cen of Ga cu 5s '45	29¼	28½	28½
5 CenHud G&E 3½s'65	105	105	105
19 CenPac 5s '60	99⅛	98⅞	99
6 CenPac 1st 4s '49	108	107⅞	107⅝
28 Ches Corp 5s '44	114½	113¼	113½
6 C&O 4½s'92	121	120⅝	121
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
22 CG&Q gen 4s'58	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 CBQ 3½s 1ll '49	107¼	106⅞	107¼
51 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	40	39½	39½
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	45	44½	44½
1 Chi LS&E 4½s'89	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	61½	61½	61½
20 CM&SP gen 4s '89	56⅞	56	56
43 CM&StPac 5s '75	30	29½	29⅝
8 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅝	9½	9½
24 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	18	18	18
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12⅛	12⅛
10 CRI&P 4s '88	36	36	36
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	18	18	18
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	106	106	106
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106½	107
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102⅛	102	102
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 CCC&St L 5s '63D	105	11-31	—
25 CCC&St L 4½s '77	94	93¾	94
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111	111	111

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
15 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	101¼	101	101¼
2 Col F & I 5s '70	79	79	79
5 Col & So 4½s '80	63⅞	63	63
21 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅜	101⅞	102
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¼	105⅞	106¼
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98½	98½
9 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102	102
3 Conn RivPow 3⅜s '61	105	105	105
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
63 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101
30 ConsumPow 3½s '70	103¼	102⅝	103
3 Consum Pow 3½s'65	102⅜	102¾	102¾
10 ConsumPow 3¼s '66	100	99¾	100
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Cuba RR 6s '36 ct	53	53	53
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	103⅞	103¾	103¾
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¼	90¾	90¾
2 D & R G 4s '36	27	26½	26½
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 D & R G West 5s '78	23⅜	23½	23½
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
22 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109⅛	109½
5 Det&Mack1st4s'95Asd.	65	65	65
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	112	112	112
11 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅜	109	109
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	80½	80	80
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	79¾	79¼	79¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83	83	83
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1 Fond J&G 4s '8 fld	4	4	4
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
5 GenMotAccep3¾s'51	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82½	81⅝	81⅝
20 Goodrich 4½s '56	100	99¾	99⅞
4 Goodrich 6s '45	105	105	105
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104⅝	104⅜
1 GrdRapAInd 4½s '41	103½	103½	103½
2 Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
3 Gt Nor 4½s 'ST'E'	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
53 Gt Nor 4s 'G'	138⅛	136¼	137½
4 Gt Nor 4s 'H'	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
10 G Bay & W deb B	12	11⅞	12
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	96½	96½	96½
3 Gulf Sts Stl 4½s '61	96	95¾	96
1 Hackens Wat 4s '52	106	106	106
2 HiWalker4½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102	102	102
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	48	47⅞	48
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	73	73	73
1 Hud&Man 5s '57	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
11 In Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¼	105	105¼
17 Ill Cen 4½s '66	75	74¾	75
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	80⅝	80½	80⅝
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	83	82¾	82¾
8 ICGRR&No 5s '63A	83⅜	82¾	82¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78	78	78
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Interb R Tr 7s '32	75½	75	75
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	25½	25¼	25½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	22	22	22
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	73½	73	73
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	98¼	97¾	97¾
9 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	85	85	85
20 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¾	83⅝	83⅝
38 Int T&T 4½s '52	70½	70¼	70¼
21 Int T&T 5s '55	75½	75	75
1 Jamesb&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Jns&Lough1st 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
87 K C South 3s '50	87	86⅜	86⅜
7 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
13 Keith B F 6s '46	99	99	99
3 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101	101	101
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102⅛	102	102
1 Lac Gas 4½s '53	60	59½	59⅝
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '38	96	96	96
7 Leh Val NY4½s '40	101⅛	101¼	101¼
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72¼	72¼	72¼
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64½	64½	64½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	60	59	59¼
1 Leh Val Terms5s'54	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Leh Val Terms 5s '41	108¼	108¼	108¼
28 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	92½	92⅜	92½
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Louis & N 4s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
22 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	97¼	96½	97¼
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	104	104	104
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	103¾	103¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s '39	90	90	90
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅜	101½	101⅜
1 MSP&SS Marie 6s '46	18	18	18

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24	24	24
13 M-K-Tex 5s '52 A	77¼	76½	77¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	68½	68½	68½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	87⅞	88
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66	66	66
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	11¾	11¼	11¼
17 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¾	18½	18½
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32¼	32¼	32¼
25 Mon W PaPubSv4½s60	102⅜	102¾	102⅜
16 Mon W Pa PubSv6s '65	103¼	103	103¼
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98	97½	98
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	88	88	88
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	90⅜	89¾	90⅜
23 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	104	103¾	103⅞
19 Ntal Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	106
3 N O Pub Sv5s55B	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 N Orl Term 4s '53	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	51½	51½	51½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	55	55	55
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	52	52	52
6 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	104	104	104
14 NYC cv 6s '44	104⅜	104½	104½
9 NYC rfg 5s '2013	97¼	97⅛	97¼
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¼	89	89⅛
10 NYC cn 4s '09	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞
93 NYC 3¼s '52	109¼	109	109¼
39 NYC 3¾s '46	102¼	102	102¼
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96½	96¾
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	99	98¾	98¾
32 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	87	86⅞	87
29 NYCh&StL 4s '46	104¼	104	104¼
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101	1-32	100 1-32
5 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	58½	60
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38 ct	55½	55½	55½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	40	40	40
27 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100	100¼
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 NY G El H&P 5s '49	123¼	123¼	123¼
15 NY G El H&P 4s '49	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
14 NYNH&H cv56s '48	46	46	46
6 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61½	61	61
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	43½	43½	43½
8 NYNH&H 3½s'47	36	36	36
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	36½	36½	36½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s54	34½	34½	34½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	24	24	24
1 NY O & W gen4s55	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 N Y Tel 4½s 39	107½	107½	107½
3 N Y W & Bost 4½s 46	16	16	16
3 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	28½	28½	28½
12 Norf & W 4s 95	116	116	116
22 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nor Cen 4s '74	120½	120½	120½
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	105	105	105
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	73¾	73⅞
3 OccGas Ac Cha 4s 48	22	22	22
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	105¼	105	105
10 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	118	118	118
53 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	106	106
7 Otis StL 4½s 62	89⅜	89¼	89¼
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	98	97¾	98
23 Pac Pow & Lt 4½s 57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	101	101	101
5 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Para Bwa 7½s '55 ct	69	69	69
3 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
16 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅞	101
3 Pen Co 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	117⅜	116½	117⅜
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118½	118½	118½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107	106¾	106¾
6 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	106½	106⅜	106½
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	102⅜	102½
29 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98¾	98½	98¾
21 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109⅞	109⅝	109¾
7 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	18	17½	18
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	102	101½	101½
13 Pere Marq 4½s '80	94⅝	94¼	94¼
9 PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
9 Phila Co 5s '67	100¼	100	100
3 Phil Read C&L 6s '49	12½	12½	12½
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25½	25½	25½
2 Pillsbury M 5s '43	108	107¾	107¾
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107	107	107
5 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106	106	106
11 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	60	59¾	59¾
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	78¾	78¼	78¼
16 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	27¼	26¾	27
5 Potomac El Pw 5½s '66	102	102	102
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
123 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	116⅞	114⅞	116⅜
23 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	106¾	106½	106½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	118½	118½	118½
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97	97	97
2 Revere Cop&Bl4½s'56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 R I Ark & La4½s '34	21	21	21
5 St L & Adir 5s '96	100	100	100
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
23 St L S F 4½s '78	26	25¾	25¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
50 StLSF 4½s '78ctf st	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
42 St L S F 4s '50A ct	25⅝	25	25
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 SA&A Pass 4s'43	102	102	102
2 San Diego G&E 4s'65	109	109	109
1 Schulco 6½s'46	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Schulco 6½s B '46	30¼	30¼	30¼
49 Seab A L cn 6s'45	18½	18¼	18½
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Sea A L aj 5s '49	9	9	9
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	15½	15½	15½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	9¼	9	9
2 SeaAllFla6s'35Bct	8½	8½	8½
18 Shell Un 3½s'51	99	98¾	98¾
5 Skelly Oil 4s'51	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
1 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	104⅞	104¾	104¾
17 So Bell T&T 5s'41	105 11-32	105	11-32
2 So Cal Gas 4s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Sou Pac 4½s'68	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s'81	88⅞	88½	88½
9 So Pac 4½s'69	89¾	89	89
18 So Pac rfg 4s'55	105¼	105⅛	105¼
20 So Pac cit 4s'49	96¼	96¼	96¼
111 So Pac 3½s'46	100	99⅞	100
19 So Pac 4s Ore '77	95½	95⅜	95⅜
2 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	108	108	108
15 South Ry 6½s'56	101⅞	101¾	101¾
28 South Ry gen 6s'56	99	98⅝	99
4 South Ry gen 4s'94	106½	106	106½
177 South Ry gen 4s'56	79¾	79¼	79¼
28 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105½	105	105½
20 S W Gas&El 4s'60	102⅜	101⅞	102⅜
9 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	97⅞	97½	97¾
1 Studebaker 6s' cv '45	121½	121½	121½
2 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	103⅜	103½	103½
8 Third Ave aj 5s'60	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
18 Third Ave 4s '60	55½	55	55
12 Tidewat Asso O 3½s'52	99⅞	99¾	99¾
46 Un El Lt & P 5s'57	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
10 Un Elec Lt&P 5½s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	110¾	110¾	110¾
34 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Un Pac 4½s'71	96⅜	96¼	96¼
18 U S Rub 5s 47	97½	97½	97½
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99	98¾	98¾
11 Utah P & L 5s 44	100½	100	100
4 Util P & L 5½s 47	50	50	50
16 Util P & L 5s 59	49½	49½	49½
4 Vanadium 5s 41	103½	103½	103½
6 VerCPac4½s asd 34	37⅜	33¾	33¾
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	104¼	104½	104½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Wabash 1st 5s 39	93	93	93
37 Wabash 5s 80 D	35⅜	35	35
5 Wabash 5s 76 B	35	35	35
10 Wabash 4½s 78 C	35	35	35
10 Wabash 4½s 78 ct	30½	30¼	30½
7 Walworth 4s '55	80¾	80¾	80¾
6 Warner Bros 6s'39	95½	95	95½
2 Warner Quinl 6s '39	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
2 Warren Bros 5½ '43	62½	62	62½
2 West Pen P 4s '61H	109⅛	109	109
6 WestMd 4s '52	104⅜	104	104⅛
10 West Un 5s '51	101	101	101
14 West Un 4½s'50	101	100⅝	101
22 West Un 5s '60	100½	99⅞	100
1 West Sh 4s 2361	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
42 WheelStl 4½s '66A	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35ct	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
6 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35ct	36	35	35
1 Wilson&Co 4½s'55	100⅛	100	100
1 Wis Cen 4s '49ct	25	25	25
12 WisCen 4s5s&D '36	19	19	19
13 YoungsS&T4s'61	101¼	101⅛	101¼

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	100	100	100
16 Akershus 5s '63	98	97¾	97¾
11 Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	99¼	99	99¼
6 Argentine 6s '57A	101⅛

Advantages to Labor Held Paramount in New Wage Bill

(Continued From Page 1)

ing of wage and hour standards for production of goods moving solely in commerce within a single state if they compete with similar goods moving in interstate commerce. This feature provides an opening which presumably could give access for federal labor control to many minor and local employers.

Briefly, the bill proposes to utilize Congress' power to regulate interstate commerce to ban from such commerce all goods produced under substandard labor conditions. I five-man government board to be known as the labor standards board would be set up to establish such standard labor conditions.

Flexible Standards

No specific standards would be created automatically. If enacted in present form the board would gradually, after hearings and investigations, promulgate wage and hour standards for industries or occupations on regional terms. No time limit is placed on completion of this process.

Having promulgated standards for a particular industrial group the board would be required to entertain poposals for modifications. An employer request for downward modification would theoretically receive the same attention as a labor request for upward modification. Considerable flexibility is contemplated and the board would enjoy wide discretion. Further, standards would be subject to modification at all times to avoid the inflexibility which was one of NRA's most criticized features.

Labor obtains not only the prospect of a floor under wages and a roof over hours—both to be maintained with the full power of the Federal Government—but also the use of this prospective control over wages and hours to police and implement the Wagner act. The board can bar from interstate commerce the product of any factory, mine or mill which indulges in an "oppressive labor practice," and by definition this includes employment of strike breakers, espionage, refusal to bargain collectively, or refusal to deal with any bona fide labor organization.

Test of Court

Thus the wage and hour measure would be used incidentally as a reinforcement in the labor-New Deal attack on company unions, labor espionage, strike-breaking and all other practices which until now have constituted obstacles in the path of labor organization throughout the United States.

The improbability that the Supreme Court as at present constituted would uphold such a sweeping proposal is being widely discussed here today as Congress and outside circles begin to digest the bill. This leads to the assumption that the Administration is not only enlisting labor support in its attack on the court by such a proposal, but also intends to test the court to the utmost. Any court which would uphold this bill would be all that Mr. Roosevelt or his liberal supporters could desire. But if the bill were rejected by the court Mr. Roosevelt would have labor behind him wholeheartedly in his campaign for a change.

The original intent of the drafters of the measure, according to reliable information, was to provide an extreme test of the court's disposal to accept or reject social liberalism. The drafters expected to be able to prove by some future decision that the Supreme Court required an overhauling. Since then the President has launched his court revision bill. The primary strategic purpose would, therefore, appear to be to enlist labor support in the court controversy. It is widely conceded here that more changes in the court than a single resignation would be necessary to obtain a favorable decision on the wage and hour bill.

Double Victory Scored by C. I. O. In Steel Voting

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Pittsburgh: Steel laborers went to the mill ballot box again today while the John J. Lewis Steel Workers Organizing Committee rejoiced in its third victory within four days.

The committee won formal recognition yesterday from the Crucible Steel Company, erstwhile member of a group of hold-out independent companies.

Chicago: The Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced the American Steel Foundries signed a contract yesterday as the union's campaign for recognition in the Chicago area moved toward a showdown.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.: Inland Steel Company, largest independent employer in the industry in the Chicago area, refused today to sign "any kind of collective bargaining contract" with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Union leaders said a strike was "inevitable."

Detroit, Mich.: The high command of the United Automobile Workers of America, successful in suppressing three unauthorized strikes in General Motors Corporation plants, turned its full attention today to the Ford Motor Company unionization drive.

The first of two imposing offices devoted to enlisting Ford workers in the union was opened near Dearborn, Mich.

New York: Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate, announced 8000 textile employees with 115 employers were brought under wage agreements negotiated by the committee last week.

The pacts provide generally for union recognition, wage increases of 10 per cent or more, 40-hour week and arbitration of disputes.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

Albany—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WABY, 1370kc.

Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

ers that television would soon offer enlarged opportunities for workers in the theater and that they should not be so blind to the coming of the enlarged field as they were to the coming of silent pictures and the talkies.

Worthington Miner, stage director, and Burgess Meredith, actor, declared that the organized theater should offer to playwrights and actors the security of long term contracts. Only in this way could new talent be conserved and kept in the service of the stage.

Festival of Plays

An argument for the holding in New York of an annual festival in which the best stage talent would be on view in a series of important new plays or revivals was advanced by Oliver M. Sayler, publicist and author, and Richard C. Burritt, executive director of the New York City convention and visitors bureau. Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, proposed that one night a week at each theater be set apart for a start of the performance as early as 7 o'clock as a means of encouraging playgoing by suburbanites.

Mr. Gillmore also spoke at the luncheon which opened the conference, declaring that people of the theater should put aside their conservatism and not mince words at this gathering. Miss Helen Hayes in her address of welcome declared that the theater has perhaps been too backward in meeting changed conditions in the entertainment world. She added that the demand for drama throughout the United States far exceeds the supply. Sidney Howard, president of the Dramatists's Guild, begged the visitors to "tell New York where to get off."

World's Fair Job Charged Given On Patronage Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Charged by a New York City Civil Service Commissioner with having operated a "patronage mill" in the 1939 World's Fair, officials of the exposition today denied they had refused to take employees from classified lists and declared that a substantial proportion of the 600 persons now employed to have been proposed by the Civil Service Commission.

When the fair is in full operation two years hence, it is expected to employ 35,000 men and women in a wide variety of occupations.

The charge was made by Paul J. Kern, Civil Service Commissioner, at the annual meeting of the New York City League of Women Voters here yesterday, when he recalled that the board of directors of the World's Fair Corporation had adopted a resolution ordering the appointment of employees from civil service lists.

"This resolution has been carefully and studiously ignored by the management of the Fair," he continued, "and, as far as we can determine, not a single candidate has been taken from any of our lists for employment on the Fair."

World's Fair officers, however, insisted that all the policemen had been drawn frof the approved list of eligibles and that in other cases where civil service lists were not used, there was a definite reason for not doing so. They added that many of the civil service applicants who accepted appointments had failed to report for work or else had dropped out to accept other employment.

Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Fair organization, was absent from New York city and could not be reached for comment on Mr. Kern's charge.

"Mr. Whalen will find, I believe, that it is impossible to run a successful patronage mill and a successful World's Fair at the same time, and that eventually one or the other will have to be abandoned," Mr. Kern said.

Breach Between New Deal And Court Held Narrowing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Considered against the background of 10 major New Deal victories and no important defeats during this term at the hands of the Supreme Court, the upholding of the Social Security legislation yesterday reveals that the breach between Court and New Deal is fast narrowing.

Since this breach has been the dominating issue in the capital from the first months of the Roosevelt Administration, the importance of the new situation cannot be minimized.

Strengthening this impression, the New Deal won two major victories before the high court yesterday.

Its sweeping social security legislation, intimately affecting more people than any other New Deal law, was upheld in three separate cases.

Liberal Majority

More important in the long run, the preponderance of the "liberal" wing in the high court was apparently confirmed. This liberal, or broad-constructionist, group has generally upheld New Deal laws—with the notable exception of NRA—and with the accession of Mr. Justice Roberts it is now in the majority.

For the New Deal this series of unbroken victories in the present Supreme Court term has brought only one drawback. It has materially weakened, and very likely killed, the President's plan to reorganize and enlarge the Supreme Court, because each success of the New Deal in the existing court has been a blow at the chances of changing it. Once again today, Washington is filled with the comment of congressmen, "Why change the Supreme Court when it is already giving the New Deal everything that it has a reasonable right to have?"

The three New Deal victories in the security legislation before the high court yesterday, with the division within the court, follow:

1. Charles C. Steward Machine Company vs. Davis: This upheld the unemployment feature of the Security Act, 5-4. The majority opinion was written by Mr. Justice Cardozo, supported by Chief Justice Hughes, and Associate Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts. Three separate dissents were written, all emphasizing alleged invasion of state by federal power, the first by Mr. Justice McReynolds, the second by Mr. Justice Sutherland supported by Mr. Justice Van Devanter, the third by Mr. Justice Butler.

2. Edison Illuminating Company of Boston vs. Davis: This upheld the old-age section of the Security Act, 7-2. The court's opinion was written by Mr. Justice Cardozo. The two dissenting justices—Mr. McReynolds and Mr. Butler—were again drawn from the "conservative" wing, but did not write a separate opinion.

3. Carmichael vs. Southern Coal & Coke Company, and Carmichael vs. Gulf States Paper Corporation (two cases decided jointly): This upheld the specific Alabama unemployment insurance law written in conformity with the federal statute, previously validated. The court split, 5 to 4, with the same liberal-conservative division as in the first case, the majority opinion being written by Mr. Justice Stone, while on the minority side Mr. Justice Sutherland wrote a formal dissent concurred in by Justices Van Devanter and Butler, and Mr. Justice McReynolds entered a separate dissent without written opinion.

The Cardozo opinions in the controlling cases are construed as meaning that the New Deal may now go ahead with its social program with full authority to levy taxes under the "general welfare" clause.

The Supreme Court also took the important action of denying a plea that it reconsider its 4-to-4 ruling that the New York Unemployment Insurance Law was constitutional.

C. I. O. Called Communist Tool

(Continued From Page 1)

munists than the officers of the A. F. of L.," he answered, "and I don't believe any of you have any such connection."

In the crossfire following Mr. Howard's criticism of policy in a conference strongly against him, Mr. Frey rose from the floor to press him for a more detailed reply on communism.

"Do you know," demanded Mr. Frey, spokesman for half a million metal workers, "that 300 members of the Communist Party are serving as organizers in the C. I. O. "

"I know nothing about the Communist Party," responded Mr. Howard, president of the powerful International Typographical Union. "I know something about the C. I. O."

Communist Activity

"The gentleman," retorted Mr. Frey, "has begged the question."

The problem of the Communists comes up in the A. F. of L. again at a time when they are said also to be causing some disturbance within the C. I. O.

In the automobile strikes, the C. I. O. used all the help it could get from anywhere, and accepted services of communists, knowing them as such. In return the communists worked energetically and enthusiastically. This was their first great chance within a major labor organization in America. The C. I. O. also drew substantially for its organizational leadership on socialists, giving veteran socialists important posts.

After the auto strikes, auto workers' union leaders suspected the communist minority of planning to capture the presidency of the union at its next convention, and the majority is now backfiring against any such attempt.

According to Mr. Frey's investigation of communist association with the C. I. O., the C. I. O.'s policies have been discussed in Moscow and in the American section of the Communist Party. A large number of organizers of the C. I. O. have been placed there by the Communist Party. The total of communist organizers, credited at 60 last summer, since has increased to 80 or more. The balance of the 300 organizers Mr. Frey numbered to Mr. Howard are said to be voluntary workers.

Mortimer Named

Mr. Frey asserted that Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the United Automobile Workers Union, had been active in an industrial conference of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, last summer, and had planned with the political action committee of the Communist Party to break down the A. F. of L. and start a political party to bring Communists into power.

In a Communist meeting in Paris last month and a Communist conference in New York a few days ago, steps were considered to weaken the A. F. of L. in the industrial field and build up the C. I. O., Mr. Frey continued.

Communists were instructed to make use of labor's Non-Partisan League and to push the united front movement, which keeps Communists in the background, he added. By this maneuver, Communists have been elected to office as Democrats in the State of Washington, and will run as Republicans in Wisconsin.

The A. F. of L. has kept the Communists out, the metal trades leader recalled, largely because the Communists in Russia voided the free trade union movement there. "Finding there was no hope of infiltrating into the A. F. of L. trade union movement, they saw their chance in the C. I. O.," he concluded.

"William Z. Foster, former Communist candidate for President, said recently in New York the time had come when the Communist Party must assist the C. I. O. in every way. Now we have the Communist Party as part of the labor movement.

"The C. I. O. is taking steps to put an end to the justified criticism of the many Communist organizers it is using. The C. I. O.'s effort to weed out Communists has proved ineffective. It can't get along without them. Ultimately the Communist Party will throw out leaders of the C. I. O., and will largely control."

It is not plain yet whether the A. F. of L. is going to fight the C. I. O. by invading the jurisdiction of new and old C. I. O. unions, such as automobiles, coal, metal mining, etc. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union, and a pillar of the federation, spoke yesterday against the A. F. of L. competing in industries newly organized by the C. I. O.

However, the C. I. O. has taken over so many local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that many delegates favor hitting back by matching the C. I. O. industry by industry. Hence, how organizing work will be done which this conference is asked to finance makes a significant query.

In any case, the automobile industry is lost to the A. F. of L., in the judgment of some leaders, who expect to see the C. I. O. obtain sole collective bargaining in General Motors. Others do not concede this industry, nor steel, to the C. I. O., but believe the time may come later for the A. F. of L. to go in to organize.

"The relation of government to labor came out unexpectedly in several ways during debate. Mr. Frey pointed out that the Supreme Court's endorsement of the National Labor Relations Board meant that it was within the power of the board to determine what the structure of the American trade union movement will be.

Through its authority to fix the election unit for a vote on collective bargaining, the board can rule for or against the industrial union or the craft union, to the exclusion of one or the other.

While not criticizing the board, Mr. Frey observed that for the first time outside of Russia, Italy and Germany an authority had been set up capable of such results.

"It is a serious menace to have any law on the statute books which can be used to change the whole industrial structure the workers have set up," he declared, urging union officials to have their members write to Congress for early passage of a counteracting amendment.

Reporting on the disruption in the seamen's union, Paul Scharrenberg, its legislative representative at Washington, D. C., declared that "on every occasion agencies of the Federal Government have given aid and comfort to seceding groups," which he expected to see go into the C. I. O.

The secession movement in New York was encouraged and fostered by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, he charged. The Federal Trade Commission, he added, refused to help in requiring a secession group to desist from using the name of the Seaman's Union in the title of its periodical, and finally the Seamen's Union got an injunction.

Mr. Scharrenberg endorsed the proposal of a maritime transportation department within the A. F. of L. coming from Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Mr. Tobin surprised the conference by saying that if the C. I. O. group of unions had stayed within the A. F. of L. it could control with the votes it had, plus the addition of new members.

Another wheelhorse declared that if the split had not happened membership of the A. F. of L. would have increased beyond the joint members of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

The field for union organization is calculated by the A. F. of L. to include nearly 38,000,000 wage and salaried workers. The list included 7,409,000 salaried employees, 6,043,000 skilled wage earners, 19,407,000 other wage earners, 1,383,000 professional workers, and 3,700,000 added to the working population since the 1930 census on which previous figures were based.

William Green, president of the federation, and Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer, were expected to play important roles in any policy decided upon by the A. F. of L. council.

Roosevelt Insists On Court Changes Despite Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

against President Roosevelt elevating Senator Robinson.

The President feels, according to one credible source, that yesterday's decision is only one corner of the board problem, and that however pleased he may be with this term's decisions, the future remains insecure. If Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts should swing back to the conservative group, where they have occasionally voted in the past, it would leave the three liberals, plus Justice Van Devanter's successor, still in a minority of four.

"Yesterday the President sent a message to Congress raising a new issue likely to come before the court," said one informed source. "He ties child labor prohibition to wages and hours legislation as it has never been done before. He has no reason to know how any member of the present court majority will feel on the child labor case. . . . The Chief Justice was not a member in 1918, when the last adverse decision was handed down."

"The President believes that with an increased court there will be less chance of scrapping NRA or AAA legislation when it is finally worked out, and when the court again gets out of step with Congress and the executive."

No Compromise in Sight

In short, no hint of compromise or let-up emanated from the White House.

The President also is represented to feel that there has been a very signal absence of moral indignation from any bench or court on cases of strict interpretation of law which have recently blocked the Government in lower tribunals. The action by which a strict judge in Pittsburgh issued a restraining order against presentation of the Government's case against the Aluminum Corporation of America in another district is cited by New Dealers as an example of prejudicial action by lower courts.

Moreover, the multitude of tax cases in which Government claims are held up, and the lower courts permit extensive refunds, are cited by New Dealers as objections against the present attitude of many members of the judiciary.

Above all, the President's objectives in long-range national planning—by which is not meant dams and flood-control, but wages and hours legislation and general enlargement of "the horizons of social justice"—are held to be resisted by the judiciary.

Reasons for Action

President Roosevelt thus has these reasons, advanced by his friends today, for pressing forward with his reorganization program:

1. That a 5-4 margin is too narrow to rest secure in future Supreme Court decisions, particularly affecting his broadest objectives.

2. That the decisions of the present term furnish little or no guide as to the court's decisions of future issues, such as wages and hours, or farm planning.

3. That, on the word of the New Deal's best congressional advisers, opponents of the court plan would be equally determined to fight any compromise proposal that would increase its size—the two-judge plan, and so on.

4. That the lower courts furnish a continuing hazard for the New Deal.

Opponents' Reply

To all this argument, Washington observers have many qualifying remarks to add. They point out:

1. Several opposition senators are actually sponsoring compromise plans which would give the President several new justiceships.

2. There is widespread conviction that the President has gained all he has a right to expect, that the court is conforming closely to his request in January that: "Means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy of the world."

3. The feeling exists widely that in demanding "whole hog or none" the President is likely to get "none," and that the effects on his prestige may be severe.

4. The continual White House demands for a court "on which we can count," and for validation of new NRA and AAA legislation, smack increasingly of bald executive domination. It is pointed out that the NRA decision was unanimous, and therefore not to be overruled even by the addition of six justices.

Practical Politics

The issue is likely to boil down to a matter of practical politics. Quite evidently, President Roosevelt is taking a "strong' line because he feels that nothing succeeds like success. Having secured an unbroken series of favorable decisions, and with one justiceship in his pocket, his political sense tells him this is not the time to quit.

Bible

(Continued from Page 1)

sian in 69 A. D., he found. Apparently the earliest settlers belonged to the Bronze Age.

As a result of archaeological activity throughout the whole area once invaded by the Jews, Professor Albright places the Israelite conquest as having taken place around 1300 B. C.

At Jerusalem the citadel of the Israelite King Saul was recently unearthed and dated at approximately 1000 B. C. It was found to have been seriously damaged by fire, the ruins being in a poor state of preservation.

It was at Ader in the Land of Moab that Dr. Albright made his most significant discovery, and in a most unusual way.

Inhabitants told him of seeing long sparks of fire leap from the ground at a certain spot, and sinking a test shaft there, the remains of an Israelite temple were unearthed, antedating the Hebrew patriarchs.

The story of the book of Genesis describing a civilization in Moab beyond the River Jordan, had not been accepted previously, Dr. Albright said, although it was believed primitive nomadic tribes may have inhabited the region. But finding this temple definitely proved that a widely developed civilization flourished in Moab just as the pre-Patriarch historians reported.

Professor Albright was one of several speakers at the opening session of the Institute of Biblical and Post-Biblical Literature here last night. He teaches half the year at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem of which he is director, and spends several months each year in excavating ancient shrines. He lectures in five languages, including Hebrew and Arabic.

The institutes will continue their meeting until June 3 with many eminent scholars, Jewish and Gentile, including authorities on archaeology, religion, ethics, philosophy, and Semitics, on the list of speakers.

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IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. S-13, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FIVE old Rhode Island chairs, Hepplewhite style like Pendleton Collection; pair old Hepplewhite chairs; two oval mirrors; Lowestoft. S. C. MILLER, 20 Market Square, Providence, R. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 236 Bay State Rd., Apt. J. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Spacious 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to September; renewal optional. LAF 4306 days.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 60 E. 96th St. (12th Floor)—4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, exceptionally cool, well furnished; convenient transportation, churches; reasonable. THOMPSON.

N. Y. C., 147 W. 79th St. (Apt. 12-D)—3½ rooms, separate dining room; to sublet to October 1st.

TWO studio rooms, kitchenette, charmingly furnished; $85 monthly with complete hotel service; reduction without service. Apply after 7:30 p. m. BERGMAN, 52 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 147 W. 79th St. (Apt. 12-D)—3½ rooms, separate dining room; to sublet to October 1st.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE MOHAWK, N. J.—Summer cottage where one may enjoy peace, harmony and contentment; living room with fieldstone fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, 2 sleeping porches, modern improvements; club privileges, swimming, riding, tennis, golf; season, $350. A. CARNEGIE, 623 Carlyle Pl., Union, N. J.

CARPETS AND RUGS

CLEARING out balance of broadloom carpeting, linoleum at extraordinary reductions; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); trained nurses, also practical governesses, infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FURNITURE

EXCEPTIONAL values in furnishings, paintings, bric-a-brac, antiques, English silverware, contents of homes purchased). GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd), N. Y. Circle 7-0361.

MODERN furniture and antiques bought for cash, anywhere. M. A. F., 144 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. TRO 4948.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE — Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom made Garments. Low summer prices. Also Custom-made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

FUR STORAGE

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724.

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES M. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave. corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor LOngacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL apprentice, good opportunity for willing worker; $5 to start. B-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL wanted to work in kitchen; some knowledge of cooking. MRS. ECKER'S RESTAURANT, 349 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

WANTED—A general maid to go to Peterborough, N. H., for the summer; references required. Apply MRS. E. B. STEARNS, 117 W. 58th St., New York City.

WOMAN to do plain cooking and assist with general housework in small family; congenial home near New York City; moderate wages. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—7-room modern early colonial, garage, oil, lavatory, tile bath, shower, screened porch, trees, shrubs. ARL. 4914.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY. Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clock diamond mounting and repairing. HERBER A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th. N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

QUALITY desks, chairs, leather furniture, files, at low prices. LINN, 50 West 46th Street, New York City. Bryant 9-9181.

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C., 10 W. 47th St.—Attractive newly furnished, private offices, moderately priced; includes mail, telephone, stenographer. Rm. 400.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, attractively furnished, centrally located; will share part time. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE. Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Lakeside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Beautiful new 2-family brick; garage, ideal location; inspection invited. CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT. DURANTE REALTY, 6914 Fourth Avenue. SH. 5-6700.

FOR SALE—Long Beach, Long Island (14 West Penn. St.)—14 rooms, one block from beach, Copiague, L. I.—4 room summer bungalow; privilege nearby private beach. Lindenhurst, L. I.—6 room all year home; newly built; one block from available sport facilities; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, handball. Donald Noyes, Builder, 520 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2028.

PLEASANT home in Boston suburbs, 9 rooms, large barn, about 8 acres of land; sold for value of land. See Owner, 391 William St., Stoneham, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large and small room, hot and cold water; permanent or transients. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms, elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone COM. 7590.

N. Y. C., 527 West 121st Street (Apt. 53), Columbia University Section—Attractive, light, quiet room, electric grill, running water, elevator; business man, woman or student.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive, 417 (114 St.) 5A—Beautiful cool rooms with kitchen, facing drive; also room with bath; with refined family. Tel. University 4-6547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT AND EFFICIENCY EXPERT. Experienced accountant, age 39, who has 17 years' experience with commercial and public accounting, desires broader opportunity; willing to travel or locate anywhere. Write 49 Emerson Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

ASSISTANT TREASURER, Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems, good connection; locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

SHANDAKEN, in heart of Catskills—Summer home, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity; golf, fishing; restricted community; $300 season. W. H. WAKEHAM, 515 W. 122 St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES—FARMS. New Hampshires Lake Region. C. W. Estabrook, Wolfeboro, N. H.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Three rooms and screened porch, furnished for housekeeping; running water; use of bath; mountain view; near golf links; season $90. MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE. 1103 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon. June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view. PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SCARBOROUGH — Board Residence or Apartments close to sea, parks, cricket ground. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Rd.

WITHERNSEA, YORKSHIRE—Apartments or Board Residence. Mrs. S. Edmond, 7 Arthur Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DOUGLAS, "Adelaide," 6 Esplanade, centre promenade—Ideal position, private lawn, near amusements, shops; attentive service, separate tables, personal supervision; board optional. MRS. M. KILLEY.

GLASGOW—Board residence, bed and breakfast; opposite Christian Science church. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Pl. Tel. Douglas 1367.

ISLE OF MAN, Douglas, 6 Rose Mount—Select apartments, board residence; near shops, buses and Christian Science church; terms moderate. MRS. M. HOLDEN.

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church. 69 Victoria Road.

ISLE-OF-MAN, RAMSEY, 6 Lezayre Road—Board residence or apartments; near golf links, sea, shops, amusements; reasonable terms; home comforts. MISS C. MEAD.

SCARBOROUGH, South Cliff—Board residence; running water in bedrooms; one minute spa and sea; from 9/6 per day. 5 ALBION ROAD. Mr. and Mrs. B. Hodgson, Proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES. Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour. Above Homes' Bazaar. 23 Strand Street. Tel. 116.

HOUSES TO LET

CONISTON, Lancs.—Modernised farmhouse overlooking Coniston Lake; furnished for few months; indoor sanitation; 2 sitting, 5 beds. Beckstones, Torver.

LAND FOR SALE

SHEFFIELD—Freehold building land for sale, £200; desirable situation. FULWOOD, Box No. W-721—BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea, sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Stay country house (early border country; fishing, golf, tennis, lakes). Golf half hour drive, 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Millfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Millfield 17.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Good all round black and white artist; thoroughly experienced in advertisement lay-out, fullest particulars of experience, age and salary required, with two or three specimens to Box M-8902, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

TWO SISTERS seek position of trust, middle-aged, adaptable, capable; housekeeping, nursing, could manage small business; arts and crafts, fancy needlework; good references. Write MISS BRYNING, 7 Argyle St., Ulverston, Lancashire, England.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers), Address 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ASHBURN HOTEL. London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher 2683—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park, 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms; central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches.

Alton Court, 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON W. 2. Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BETWEEN Canterbury and Folkestone—Comfort in delightful country; hot and cold basins, electric light, good beds; private suite available; large garden. MR. and MRS. HUNT, The Warren, Wootton, Nr. Canterbury, Kent.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner · In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC. Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9. 4-course Dinner 2/3. *Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux.* All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m. 142 Kensington High St. Western 0572.

MALLY'S RESTAURANT, Tottenham Court Road (3 doors from Oxford Street). SEA FOOD OF ALL KINDS.

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD. 33 HAYMARKET, LUNCHEONS, TEAS, HIGH TEAS. 3 TOTHILL ST, VICTORIA ST, LUNCHEONS, TEAS.

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS. *Quality food at modern prices.* Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent St., Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington, Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne.

THE SPANIELETTA, now at 56 WIGMORE STREET, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 7558 for Lunch, Tea or Dinner.

NORWICH. The Scotch Luncheon and Tea Rooms. *Home-made Cake Shop and Milk Bar.* 18, WHITE LION STREET.

Let's eat well at LEONI'S QUO VADIS. 27 Dean St., Soho, W.1. Gerr

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND (Continued)

BISPHAM, BLACKPOOL

RUTHERDENE PRIVATE HOTEL

Modern, situated on sea-front, centrally heated. Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric lift to all floors. No extras. Staff especially trained to give that extra service which means so much. Apply to Resident Manageresses for tariff. Phone 51897.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886

DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**

Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**

Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas Tariff on request. C. S HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **CRAIGLEITH**

Three minutes walk Christian Science Church and sea. Hot and Cold water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Every comfort. Terms very moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD

Beautifully appointed and comfortable guest house amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**

A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN 'Phone Southbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD **Staffield House** Comfy Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180

BOURNEMOUTH—OCEAN VIEW. Boscombe Marina, delightful sea views; sun lounge; quiet, comfortable, convenient, excellent catering; from 52/6. MRS. SMART.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; tennis, beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON—Board residence from 35/-; Jolly house, near sea; table-tennis, dancing; large garden; outings, trips to France; programme. MRS. F. P., 15 Montpelier Terrace.

BRIGHTON, Claridge 36 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH Tel. 364611

BRUNDEN 2 Surrey Road Bournemouth

The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey

CADLAND HOUSE Fawley, Hants. **and COUNTRY CLUB** New Forest. 3 Beaulieu.

Historic mansion overlooking Southampton Water; 3400 acres parkland, private beach and yachting creek, golf, riding, tennis, squash, dancing; from 4 guineas; illustrated brochure.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms 2B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate Street Telephone 861

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; under personal supervision.

DAWLISH, ROCKSTONE HOTEL

Facing Channel, amid Devon's beauty, A.A., R.A.C. and Touring Club Suisse. Tel 158.

EASTBOURNE

SANDHURST

PRIVATE HOTEL

Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.

Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE—Barrington Hotel, Royal Parade. Phone 411; facing sea; hot and cold; tariff on request; resident proprietor.

EASTBOURNE—Guest house, quiet, comfortable, two minutes from sea, Devonshire Park MRS. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens Tel. 1046

EASTBOURNE

THE BELGRAVE

MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a

SUNSHINE RECORD

The Hotel is central for everywhere. Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.

Inclusive Spring Terms from 3 gns. per week Week-Ends from 50/-. NO EXTRAS. Resident Director G. W. F. Reed

FOREST OF DEAN—WYE VALLEY

Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting. 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. Tariff "W. V."

GLORIOUS NEW FOREST

Here's England at her best—peace and quiet—open moorlands—delightful wood and scenery—GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FISHING, etc., sport or rest. Historical associations abound in this former playground of kings. Come to Lyndhurst in the heart of the forest, and stay at the

CROWN HOTEL

Terms and Illustrated Brochure on Request

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL

Redecorated, H. and C. water throughout; interior spring mattresses; 80 bedrooms; lift; lock-ups; weekly terms, 3½ to 4½ gns Tel. 4458.

LAKE DISTRICT

NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL

An unusually bright and distinctive hotel overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Ideal centre for touring the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Thoroughly up-to-date in every way. Personal service and courteous consideration. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Tel. 222. A.A. R.A.C.

"The hotel with the real home atmosphere"

Lake District

Glen Rothay Private Hotel

RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE

Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating and bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station. A.A. and R. A. C. Tel.: Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT

HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE

(Unlicensed)

Best touring centre; beautifully situated; own grounds; 2 mins. from bus office; hot and cold; en pension 4 gns. per week; A. A.; R. A. C.

LAKE DISTRICT — Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good open situation; hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant

Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom.

JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON

AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best

THE GRANTLEIGH

Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

Quite near Christian Science Church

En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.

Tariff from Resident Proprietor

Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"

Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON

CROMWELL COURT REC. A. A.

143-5, Cromwell-road, S. Ken., S. W. 7

All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. 'phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns. weekly, 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited

LONDON

HOTEL BRISTOL

170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.

In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns week. Room breakfast, bath 7/6

Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

LONDON

SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL

First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from

HECTOR NICHOLLS. Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W 8. Tele Western 2885/6

LONDON. BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 119 Gloucester Place, W 1 Central West-end Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking En Pension from 3 gns Bed and breakfast 7s 6d Telephone Welbeck 3401

LONDON. PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

ENGLAND (Continued)

LONDON

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL

61/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W 5

Phone Flaxman 0830

Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE

60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.

Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 52/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON

EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL

31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357 Quiet, facing Gardens, Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ 3AYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

Tel. Liv 3262 London Near Crystal Palace

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL

264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25

High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable. CENTRAL HEATING

Moderate terms Brochure on Request

LYNTON, DEVON

NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL

Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906. Jesmond

BOURNEMOUTH. Tregonwell Road; near sea **PINEDALE** and square; comfortable, quiet; personal supervision.

SCARBOROUGH. SOUTH CLIFF

LONSDALE VILLA, Lonsdale Road, one min. Esplanade. Terms from 9/6 per day. Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley

SCARBOROUGH **HOTEL MONTROSA** SOUTH CLIFF

Lovely sea views; one min. spa; bathing pool, gardens; running water in bedrooms. Mr and Mrs. Garbett.

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY, nr. Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you at Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire; a beautiful country mansion, 30 bedrooms, 45 acres, where peace, rest and comfort can be found; riding, tennis. Phone Claredon 50

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY

Attractive 400-year-old inn near Stratford-on-Avon; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Apply Manageress, GEORGE HOTEL, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire Tel 56.

SOUTH DEVON—Old-World Guest House. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands, electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms Frv. Ackmans, South Huish, near Kingsbridge.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel. Promenade. A. A. R. A. C. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA. "Regent." North Drive—Boarding house; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; terms moderate; beautifully situated Prop. MRS. ELLISON. Tel. 373

STUDLAND BAY, DORSET

FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL

Has a reputation for comfort and good table, golf, boating, golf, riding. Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application Tel.: Studland 24.

SWANAGE, DORSET—Highly recommended private hotel, hot & cold water in bedrooms, excellent catering; automatic refrigeration Mrs & Mrs. Furness "Westbury," 10 Remptstone Rd. Swanage

SURREY HILLS

Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find

THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING

a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H Pertwee

"THE CROWN," EVERLEIGH, WILTSHIRE One of the few remaining of the old coaching inns of England; lovely old house in glorious and historic surroundings with modern comforts; reserved fishing, magnificent riding country good golf, excellent motoring centre; terms moderate. Apply proprietor.

TORQUAY

Chillingworth Private Hotel

BELGRAVE ROAD

Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY—EDENHURST

Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly Telephone 375911

Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY

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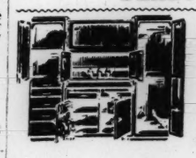

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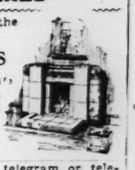

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Lines About Leaders–71

By a Staff Artist

Egerton Ryerson
(1803-1882)

RYERSON is the man to whom Canada owes its public schools.
His parents lived at Charlotteville on Lake Erie's shores.
It was in the difficult days of hard labor and few privileges.
Outside of his school hours the child had to learn farming.
Then, at 14, he attended a course of lectures away from home.
He threw himself with great enthusiasm into deep studies.
So much so that his instructor engaged him as a teacher.
But after some time his father called on him and said:
"Son, you must come back; I need your help on the farm."
The young man relinquished his position and followed him.
He plowed acres of ground, cradled every stalk of wheat.
Neighbors wondered how one person could accomplish so much.
Said his father, finally: "Your place is not here; you may go."

EGERTON ran to his books and became a Methodist preacher.
At 26, he was perhaps the best-informed youth in the Province.
General education soon interested him as much as religion!
Education, such as it was then applied, was doomed to failure.
Grammar schools corresponded to an exclusive system for a cast.
But was not to neglect the people to neglect the very nation?
Imbued with this idea, Ryerson took his pen in favor of reform.

HIS activity led to the opening of the Upper Canada Academy.
It brought about the establishment of "Victoria College."
Now he found himself appointed Superintendent of Education.
And funds were provided for him to visit foreign countries:
He would study the best systems in operation in other nations.
Then he would prepare a new bill for improvements in his own.

SO FAR, schools generally stood in the older parts of Canada.
However incompetent, the local authorities had large powers.
They hired the teachers, they selected the textbooks.
To keep down expenses was their chief preoccupation.
Back from Europe, Ryerson established a fundamental report.
He named the defects of the old system and suggested a new one.
His plan rested on the basis of a responsible government.
It involved the intelligent co-operation of the whole country.
This implied the introduction of new forces in Canadian life.
Such a plan was not to be launched without strong opposition.
People had never regarded education as of special concern.
It now demanded qualified teachers, who asked higher salaries.
It required uniform books, schoolhouses properly built.
It called for heat, ventilation, appropriate furniture, maps.
The country was to be taxed for these "extravagant purposes."
It rebelled against what was going to prove to be its power.

VICTORY remained in store for Ryerson's devoted efforts.
An official act established the foundation of his system.
A few years later, 55 per cent of the children attended classes.
If schools were pupils' first teachers, books were their second.
Closely associated with the plan was that of public libraries.
And these slowly appeared one by one all over the country.
After 54 years of labor, Ryerson retired from official duties.
Today, the people of Canada owe him a debt of gratitude.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

In an Austrian Barnyard

Monitor Camera Club from A. Thoen, Vienna

Shoes Seem to Be Unnecessary Adornment

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

21.

Evening in Valles

On returning to our hotel in Valles, we debated whether to adjourn to our rooms and spread out the food we had brought along in the car, or to sample what the Casa Grande had to offer. However, after we had reminded ourselves that we had a day's travel ahead of us, and over country where emergency rations might come in handy, the hotel chef won.

The table d'hôte dinner in the gayly appointed dining room was listed at 2 pesos (56 cents), and it was a satisfying restaurant meal—all except the water. Whether it is a thing to brag about or not, I have drifted into the habit of waiting until mealtime to catch up on my water drinking. And I am not ravenously fond of chlorinated water!

As the meal wore on I began counting the swallows until I could retire graciously and head for the car, where a vacuum jug of iced and undoctored water (put aboard at Monterrey) languished for attention. True, I did order a limonada (le-mo-nah'-dah—"limeade")—and let me recommend that you make it your favorite sweet drink in Mexico; but, of course, one can't be forever ordering limonadas at dinner time. So you will not need two guesses as to my whereabouts immediately after the dessert was served.

Later in the evening we joined the other tourists in the patio; and our first effort was to locate the other Massachusetts folks—two rather elderly couples who weren't so sure at first that a Bay State get-together would quite fit into their plans. But I arranged seven chairs in a circle, and introduced everybody, and began plying all with questions about their homes, etc.; and it wasn't long before the traditional conservatism was shed like a garment, and we were all trying to sell one another on the relative merits of Wellesley, Winchester, and Cape Cod.

As the night grew darker and quieter, in slipped five native musicians: two carried violins, the third had a guitar, the fourth had a battered cornet, and the fifth lugged a bass viol. Of course, no Mexican evening would be complete without a serenade; and no serenade would be complete without my favorite, "Adelita." It is the most wistful and plaintive of melodies. I have loved it ever since my earlier days in Mexico, five days by trail away from the sound of even a wagon wheel, when a Mexican used to recline on a treeless little knoll across the mountain stream, and strum his guitar and pour out his heart to the placid moon.

After the musicians had lulled us into sleepy relaxation, they passed the sombrero, played one more little thank-you piece, then stole away as silently as they had come.

Nothing anyone could say seemed to sound just right after that; so good-nights were in order, after we had all promised to get together some evening down in the capital.

Despite the fact that Valles is in the "hot country," and at a comparatively low elevation, it is only 75 miles from the Gulf of Mexico; and I had to pull up a blanket before morning.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Children's Corner

Jack and Jill—Modern Style

"Jack and Jill," said Uncle James,

"Lived near a hill
Up which they had to speed
Not very far
When their Mamma
For water felt a need."

"He's going to say a Mother Goose," said Roger.

"About Jack and Jill," said Sarah.

"Their house was small," said Uncle James,

"And nearly all
Of it was made of mortar.
It had no well,
So I've heard tell,
To furnish it with water."

"We haven't got any well either," said Sarah.

"But we've got faucets in the kitchen," said Roger.

"Yes, that's the way," said Uncle James,

"We do today.
But this was long ago.
The next best thing
Was just a spring
Half up the hill, you know.

"So one fine day
They heard her say,
'My little son and daughter,
Take this bright pail
And without fail
Go fill it full of water.

"'But, Jill and Jack,
Don't hurry back
When coming down the hill.
Or you may get
Yourselves upset
And all the water spill.'"

"But I guess they did," said Roger.

"Some think they did," said Uncle James,

"But they'd been bid
To come down hill with care.
And not to bother
Their loving mother
By spilling water there.

"They filled the tin
Until within
They couldn't add a drop.
And lifted it
Just bit by bit
So that it wouldn't slop.

"'We'd better go,'
Said Jack, 'quite slow.
And then we will be sure
To stay upright
Until we sight
Our mother at the door.'"

"I should think they would have had to go slow," said Sarah.

"They did. They went," said Uncle James,

"Each so intent
To hold their burden true,
That I've heard say
It took all day
Their little task to do.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"We'd better go," said Jack, "quite slow"

"'Oh, here we are,
Mamma, Mamma!'
She took the pail they brought her.
'Next time, I think,
I want a drink
I'll go and get the water.'"

Brevities

H. V. Wade in Detroit News: Lower dividends from investments, and smaller bequests, are beginning to worry some of the colleges, and it looks as if the better halfbacks might have to play for glory.

Milwaukee Journal: On his birthday, a European dictator was the recipient of a pair of gift giraffes. A balcony is the handy place for looking same in the mouth.

St. Louis Star-Times: For us in the States, the coronation has just begun. We're in for six solid and long weeks of it in the news reels.

Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal: News by radio can't take the place of a newspaper. You can't hunt it up later to settle an argument.

In Lighter Vein

Motoring Hint

And then there was the sweet young thing, taking the examination for a driver's license, who was asked: "If your brakes suddenly failed to work while you were going down hill, what would you do?"

She hesitated only a moment, then smiled brightly and answered: "Why, that's easy; I'd just jump out and put a big stone under the wheel."—Unidentified clipping.

—New Yorker

Aha!

Dehydrating the Process

Two Irishmen stood in front of a drug store in Dublin. In the window was a display of rubber gloves.

"Now I wonder what is them things for?" asked one of the Irishmen.

"Oh," replied the other Irishman, "ye can put them things on an' wash yer hands without gettin' yer hands wet."—Wall Street Journal.

Supply and Demand

Tourist: "When I was here last there were two windmills. What has become of the other one?"

Native: "We had to take it down."

Tourist: "Why?"

Native: "There was only wind enough for one."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

No Tact

"I wish that you'd show a little more tact," said the restaurant manager to the leader of the orchestra. "Here we've got the Imperial Society of Umbrella and Raincoat Manufacturers having dinner, and you go and play 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More.'"—Pearson's.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Arks for Arkansas

When I moved to my mountain home in Winslow, Ark., I became suddenly ark conscious. Over the radio our native commedian was announcing himself from V.B.Ark.; and every address carried Ark. with it.

I determined to emphasize the ark idea in some way; so I gave employment to some boys who had had manual training in high school, and furnished them with three-ply lumber and patterns of my idea of arks in the form of book ends, letter holders, wastebaskets, garden sticks, etc. Then the arks were painted in bright colors. However, I found the general tourist public was not so ark-minded as I was; they had not been regularly to Sunday school. I had many queries to answer: "What was an ark anway?" and "What did Noah have to do with it?" and "Who knows what it looked like?" Not until I had fashioned animals from one-inch pine, made to stand by themselves, did my ark idea really go over.

The children clamor for the animals, and know more about Noah and his family than do their elders; so through them my project of providing Arks for Arkansas became a success.—D. B. C., Winslow, Ark.

Quotation for Today

HOWEVER things may seem, no evil thing is success, and no good thing is failure.—SAMUEL LONGFELLOW.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Be as careful of the books you read as of the company you keep, for your habits and character will be as much influenced by the former as the latter."

Factual Figuring: 25 (1897) plus 22 (1849) minus 24, times 4 (troy) divided by 2 (1860) equals 46.

What Did the Watch Cost?: The watch cost $17. Mr. A had $5; Mr. B had $11, and Mr. C had $13.

Fun With Antonyms: Answer—question; defendant—plaintiff; colleague—adversary; opponent—adherent; stranger—acquaintance; offspring—parents; worker—employer; skeptic—believer; rumor—fact; radical—conservative.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doing Unto Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montevideo, Uruguay

Some time ago while traveling in France, a woman stopped at a newsstand outside a large railway station in Strasbourg to purchase some magazines. Picking these up, she hurriedly made her way to her platform and awaited her train.

Just as it was drawing in, a gentleman hurried up with her purse in his hand and stated that he was at the newsstand when she had made her purchases and later had noticed that her purse had remained behind. He had looked for her on several of the other platforms, but was glad to have found her in time.

The woman had only a moment in which to thank the man, take her purse (which contained her passports and cash), and board the train south bound for Switzerland.

Should these lines be read by the gentleman referred to, they will serve to show that the kindness shown a stranger in a strange land was greatly appreciated.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The need for care in reading books is expressed in cryptic form in the following quotation by Paxton Hood:

"AB CD ECFBGHI JG KLB AJJMD

NJH FBCO CD JG KLB EJPQCRN

NJH MBBQ, GJF NJHF LCASKD

CRO ELCFCEKBF TSII AB CD

PHEL SRGIHBREBO AN KLB

GJFPBF CD KLB ICKKBF."

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which the Klondike Gold Rush occurred —— add the total of those in the year in which the California Gold Rush occurred ——; subtract the number of carats in pure gold ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the system of weights commonly used for weighing gold ——; and divide by one-half the number of digits that combine to make the year in which the Gold Rush to Colorado occurred ——. What is the answer?

What Did the Watch Cost?

Mr. A could purchase a watch if he used all his money plus one-half of the combined resources of Mr. B and Mr. C. Mr. B could purchase the watch by using all his money plus one-third of Mr. A's, and Mr. C's. Mr. C could buy the watch if he used all his money, plus one-fourth of Mr. A's and Mr. B's. What did the watch cost, and how much money have Mr. A, Mr. B and Mr. C, respectively?

Fun With Antonyms

Try pairing off the correct antonyms for the words listed, as shown by the first example, which has been checked:

1	answer	believer	
2	defendant	conservative	
3	colleague	question	1
4	opponent	fact	
5	stranger	adversary	
6	offspring	plaintiff	
7	worker	adherent	
8	skeptic	parents	
9	rumor	acquaintance	
10	radical	employer	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bargain Day*

By LE PELLEY

I HAVE A PENNY — SHALL WE BUY SOME CANDY?
YES — BUT WE'LL FIND OUT WHAT WE CAN GET THE MOST OF —
HOW DO YOU DO MR. CLOY — WE'D LIKE TO PRICE SOME OF YOUR INEXPENSIVE CANDIES
WE HAVE SOME NICE LEMON BALLS FIVE FOR FIVE CENTS AND SOME JAWBREAKERS SELLING 10 FOR 5 CENTS
WHICH IS THE BETTER BARGAIN TUBBY?
WELL — IF JAWBREAKERS ARE 10 FOR 5 CENTS, ONE COULD GET 8 FOR 4 CENTS — 6 FOR 3 CENTS — 4 FOR 2 CENTS AND 2 FOR 1 CENT — SO WE OUGHT TO GET 1 FOR NOTHING! AND YOU STILL HAVE YOUR PENNY TO BUY A LEMON BALL
YES — PLEASE — WE WOULD LIKE ONE JAWBREAKER FOR NOTHING — AND A PENNY'S WORTH OF LEMON BALLS
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Diving Lesson*

By THE HAGERS

MOBY DICK
THE MOBY DICK I'D BETTER TOW; YOU COME ABOARD," I CALLED TO JOE.
"LOOK, WADDLES, THERE SHE BLOWS!" JOE CRIED. (A SPOUTING WHALE OFF OUR PORT SIDE!)
BUT IT WAS WILLIE GREBE AND TED. "HE'S TEACHING ME TO DIVE," TED SAID.
"I'VE TRIED HIS UNDERWATER STROKE, BUT SWALLOW SO MUCH SEA I CHOKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Security More Secure

WITH sweeping finality the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of all the sections of the Social Security Act that were in question. The validity of the statute is established both as to unemployment compensation and old-age insurance.

The significance of the taxing power, already the broadest power of the national Government, is now enormously extended by a wider conception of that "general welfare" for the purposes of which Congress may invoke taxation. A few decades, or even a few years ago, one or both of these provisions for security very likely would have been rejected by the court.

But as Mr. Justice Cardozo says, "Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation."

Long and difficult as were the beginnings of the social security movement in America, it is almost astonishing how rapidly and extensively the acceptance of the philosophy of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance has spread. Ten years ago only two states were paying meager pensions to about 1000 aged poor and two other states had laws on the subject. Unemployment compensation had not gained even a foothold. Today every state in the Union has laws providing either old-age pensions or unemployment compensation and in nearly all instances both.

By far the greater part of this growth has come about under the aegis of the National Social Security Act. Without its standards and incentives, state action undeniably would have been slow, conflicting and inadequate. So long as a pall of constitutional uncertainty hung over the national act its administration could go forward only haltingly and somewhat tentatively. Now its constitutionality is placed beyond question.

The Supreme Court opinion specifically does not deal with the wisdom of the act or its provisions. The question before the court was whether Congress has the power to tax for social security. Responsibility for wisdom in the use of that power, once affirmed, rests with Congress.

A footing now is laid for a review of the act and an improvement of particular features which even its friends have admitted should be open to correction. Most glaring of these is the widely publicized $47,000,000,000 reserve fund which supposedly would be built up under the old-age insurance plan now validated.

This pay-in-advance plan would be financial orthodoxy for an insurance company. But on a nation-wide scale, the payment must be in such huge amount and so far in advance that any means of storing such wealth for payment of the future benefits is out of the question. It would disrupt the whole investment scheme of the country. In a governmental plan where a continual influx of new payers and beneficiaries is assured, insurance men agree that it is sound, and in fact the only feasible way, to pay benefits out of current income with only a relatively small reserve. Adjustments on that basis undoubtedly will be worked out.

An interesting possibility is raised with reference to unemployment compensation by the fact that the court has upheld the direct federal taxes and benefits without state intervention which are involved in the old-age insurance. Under this precedent the unemployment compensation title of the act could be recast, as some of its authors wished it to be, into a single national system not dependent on state co-operating laws. Whether this should take place is one of those questions of wisdom which now descend in considerable number upon Congress with the validation of its powers.

Wage and Hour Standards

HISTORY will honor Franklin D. Roosevelt for turning the thought of Americans more positively toward "action to extend the frontiers of social progress." And without waiting for history Americans generally will applaud the purposes of his latest message to Congress. They are determined to "work out in practice those labor standards which will permit the maximum but prudent employment of our human resources to bring within the reach of the average man and woman a maximum of goods and of services conducive to the fulfillment of the promise of American life."

In the same spirit of reasonableness which the President displayed in his message, they are prepared to examine the means by which these general purposes can be achieved. Yet they are aware that the basic problem is to take much-desired forward steps in social legislation without either freezing the national economy or destroying the delicate balance between state and federal powers.

The revolutionary program for social security first put forward by Mr. Roosevelt in June, 1934, has been put into operation and yesterday its constitutionality was upheld by the Supreme Court. Yet its wisdom and workability have not been wholly proved and it must be amended.

With that experience in mind, the American people will give careful study to the Black-Connery bill to carry out the President's program for labor. So far that measure leaves the exact figures for maximum hours and minimum wages to be fixed by a labor standards board. This is in line with the President's statement that "there are geographical and industrial diversities which practical statesmanship cannot wholly ignore."

Some floor under wages may be a good thing, but there are many pitfalls in the application of any minimum. Minimum wages can have three bad effects: 1. Throw onto charity workers who cannot or will not produce enough to justify the minimum wage; 2. Cause employers to make up the difference out of the better paid; 3. Force employers out of business, particularly the smaller, possibly less efficient but also less monopolistic and often socially beneficial employer.

A federal ceiling over hours may also be necessary to curb abuses which the states have not reached. But here too a rigid maximum is not enough for special employments. And there is always the danger of limiting the production of that wealth without which no amount of legislation for more equal distribution will avail much. And in the control either of wages or hours there is the serious question of regimentation of the national economy. This holds not only a threat to liberty, but to the effective operation of the nation's business so that it will give to every man and woman that very "maximum of goods and services" of which the President spoke.

On child labor, Mr. Roosevelt's proposal seems eminently right and practical. More than a month ago this newspaper pointed out that the minority view in the Hammer vs. Dagenhart case would probably now be accepted by the Supreme Court and that the original method of proceeding against child labor would now be effective.

Various parts of this program will be discussed as they develop. It deserves open-minded consideration.

At Lindbergh "Castle"

PERHAPS the Coronation helped. It attracted most of the world's attention to itself. It supplied the newspapers with all the glowing headlines they needed. Reporters for the sometimes too popular press had plenty of "what the people want" to keep their fingers pecking over chattering typewriter keys. Moreover, as if to exercise its utmost influence as a protector of that privacy for which the English hold such high regard, the Coronation contrived to fall on the day that Colonel Lindbergh's family would need it most. British cheers for a British King were kindly loud enough to cover the imperious utterances of another "majesty"—a family's newest baby.

But those who know high-hedged England, where a man's home is usually regarded as his right to live an unmolested family life, may say the Coronation wasn't necessary—not necessary, that is, so far as postponing the arrival of the Lindbergh baby on the front pages. Several days elapsed before the outside world knew. And perhaps that is about as near to privacy as anyone can come on this wireless-girdled globe.

After all, who would ask the press in any democratic country to shut its eyes and ears to what is going on? It isn't the looking and listening of newspapers that infringes on people's rights, but the peeping and eavesdropping; which not only persecute the individual but insult the community. No one is the worse off for waiting a few days to hear this good news of the Lindberghs. And everyone reading it must enjoy it more, knowing that sharing it violates no rule of private right or common decency.

John Wesley's Faith

LIKE Martin Luther, John Wesley, the bicentennial of whose conversion and establishment of the Methodist Episcopal church is being celebrated by his followers in Great Britain and America, was thoroughly convinced—by reason of personal proof—of the efficacy of divine healing. A number of times in his writings Wesley discusses this and gives instances of being relieved of bodily suffering through his understanding of the omnipotence of good.

On one occasion, as related in his journal, Wesley's horse went lame while on a journey and could scarcely set foot to the ground. "By riding thus seven miles," Wesley wrote, "I was thoroughly tired, and my head ached more than it had done for some months. . . . I then thought, 'Cannot God heal either man or beast, by any means, or without any?' Immediately my weariness and headache ceased, and my horse's lameness in the same instant. Nor did he halt any more either that day or the next."

This earnest and sincere worker in the vineyard of the Master founded a church which was a force in the abolition of slavery and in the temporary prohibition of the liquor evil. Indeed, Wesley struck the first note of temperance reform when in his rules of conduct for members he forbade the use of intoxicants as a beverage. John Wesley did not give his church its name, although he called himself a Methodist. His were standards of conduct to which mankind might well aspire.

Far East Geopolitics

Book News of the Day

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PACIFIC, by Gregory Bienstock (New York: Macmillan. $4) is a solid, effective analysis, both factual and interpretive. The book is not "light reading." Yet, for anyone with a genuine interest in Far Eastern questions and a modicum of information on the subject, it is fairly easy reading, despite the fact that the text is pretty well peppered with figures and statistical tables. Indeed, the book is profitable reading for those whose knowledge goes well beyond the elementary stage.

The author views the scene broadly. He sees the Pacific problem in what he terms its "geopolitical" aspect—what we usually speak of as world politics. The historical background is compactly sketched. The dynamic impact of the West is traced from its remote beginnings until it intensifies enormously during the last hundred years. The repercussions of all this upon the rest of the planet, including Latin America and Africa, are described and evaluated. By and large, the picture is clearly drawn and well balanced. Minor errors are discoverable, but usually so slight as to be mere slips of the pen.

The best features of the book are its objectivity and a welcome absence of what may be called historical fatalism. In these days, too many books on world affairs are built around some dogmatic thesis. Mr. Bienstock has seemingly no ax to grind. Furthermore, he does not set forth some crisis such as an impending war which will be "inevitable" except by following a line of policy so drastic as to be quite impracticable. There has been so much of that alarmist writing of late years that it is refreshing to find a book wherein there are no "inevitabilities." On the contrary, every political decision is shown to be the result of a choice between arguable alternatives, and the balance is often so fine that policy may shift almost from year to year.

As an instance of this diplomatic complexity, the author does not view the current tension between Japan and Russia as a link in a sinister chain punctuated by periodic warfare; rather is it the latest swing of a pendulum that has frequently oscillated between agreement and disagreement. No fewer than four times during the present century Russo-Japanese relations have been good, and the foreign offices of both countries have always had stanch advocates of mutual understanding. The theater of Russo-Japanese contacts is so far-flung that practical accommodation of rival claims is by no means impossible. Lastly, a careful analysis of the strategy and tactics of a Russo-Japanese war leads the author to conclude that the outcome would probably be stalemate through mutual exhaustion. A similar analysis of a possible Japanese-American war shows stalemate to be an even more likely ending.

L. S.

What More Can He Want?

U.S. SUPREME COURT
SOCIAL SECURITY ACT DECISION
MINIMUM WAGE LAW DECISION
WAGNER LABOR LAW DECISION
NEW DEAL
HERNDON CASE DECISION
RAILROAD PENSION LAW DECISION
VAN DEVANTER RESIGNATION
-AND HE'S THE FELLOW WHO WANTED TO SPANK THE SUPREME COURT!
US PUBLIC

All's Well

THE Humboldt River introduced us to the waitress, who had only our table to serve. We remarked our respect for it, adding that it was the only river we had ever had the good fortune to see end in a pillar of dust. The girl's quick smile flashed out in heart-warming appreciation of our joke, and she indicated that she, too, knew the whirlwinds of the alkali sinks, where the Humboldt at the very sight of the Sierras barring its way decides to give the lie to all the talk of even the weariest river winding somewhere safe to the sea, and drops away into the desert. Other streams may have more orthodox methods, it seems to say, but here in the West we rivers behave as we please.

Out in the dusk the mountains stood up like darkly painted cardboard cutouts against a paling sky. Across the long street that was the town, the land sloped away to hayfields bordering the river, now a tiny stream that meandered in many channels.

"Which is Battle Mountain?" we asked the girl. "And was there a battle?"

"That one—you can just see it from this window. Oh, yes, the emigrants had a mix-up with the Indians here once. These arrowheads are supposed to prove it." Her gesture pointed out the polished barbs adorning the wooden partition.

* * *

Encouraged by her good nature, we asked questions about the river, and at once we could see that she was country bred, for her face, that was plain and rather serious, as if she had thought long on the mountains that had encircled her all her life, was lit with an inner glow that showed she was speaking of what she knew and loved.

"Yes, indeed, we have floods in the spring when the snow melts in the hills. Water sometimes comes right up into this main street, though you wouldn't think it now. But we know what to expect and it doesn't bother us. In the dry seasons the fields are irrigated."

"You live on a ranch, don't you?" we ventured, and she answered with her warm smile, "Yes, my father's. It's not doing so well just now, so I'm working here to help with my next winter at the university. I'm studying agriculture, though goodness knows, I know the practical end of it well enough. . . . They say the soil is grazed out in all this country. I suppose it's the fault of the people who first settled here, though it's easy to say that now but not so easy to say what they should have done. You put anyone down in a country that's new to him—new to everybody—and he'll make some blunders. People do what they can."

* * *

We were still the only customers, and we encouraged her to go on. "But do you think matters can be mended?"

She stood for a minute, her square, capable hands firm on her tray. "In high school English," she said slowly, "we read an essay about ants. It made human beings look pretty silly. I mean, the ants are organized, and all work together for the common good, and for millions of years, I suppose, their instinct has been developed until they meet situations in just a certain way. Well, that's all right, but you give them an emergency that instinct hasn't fitted them for, and they get nowhere. Now man gets himself into scrapes that you'd think anyone with an ounce of gumption would avoid, but let him have a little time and he'll think himself out of them, often by a way no one ever tried before. Sometimes I think people get into trouble just for the fun of getting out again."

"A novel," we murmured, "will not jell unless there is a conflict somewhere in its plot."

"Well, and we'll untangle this plot somehow. Over Winnemucca way they've found gold again, but gold's a chancy thing. Not that anyone would object to having some on his land, but for a long pull, sheep are better."

* * *

Other customers drifted in and we watched her, trim and competent, waiting on them. She wore a uniform, but that didn't make her a waitress, or a member of any class. She was an American country girl, doing well a job that would give her a chance to do another sort of work equally well. She had a vision of her land redeemed from the consequences of mistakes made long ago; and whether that particular dream comes true or not, so long as the Republic keeps faith with her and her like, all is well.

M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

Careless Parking

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT all the careless or thoughtless parking is upon busy streets or highways. Strict laws and ordinances, when enforced or observed, serve to correct habits and careless oversights which otherwise would work hardships upon those intent upon pursuing their ordinary tasks or undertakings. The tempo in business, upon the highways and in stores, factories and offices, is set, in these busy times, to a high and sometimes exacting pitch. Every day brings its imperative duties to be performed, its assigned or emergency tasks to be accomplished. In every place where men and women are employed or engaged the standard of efficiency and production is higher than ever heretofore.

In this the people of the western world, at least, have gradually set for themselves perhaps a too exacting quota of accomplishment. They have, in this particular, advanced from the horse-and-buggy period to an era of ever accelerating speed, and possibly of efficiency. But in doing this they have, in their haste, forbidden the enjoyment of many of the amenities and casual pleasures practiced and enjoyed by a generation perhaps somewhat less dynamic and efficient, but much more neighborly, companionable and sympathetic. We have lost something which may not easily be regained or recaptured in self-imposed regimentation and vaunted efficiency.

* * *

It may be discovered, sometime, by someone, that in our impetuosity and unconsidered haste we have gone somewhat farther than was intended in applying, perhaps too generally, to all our affairs, an inflexible standard of quantity production. There are, when we stop to think, many of our day-by-day duties and tasks—if so they are regarded—which cannot wisely or reasonably be regimented. The editor at his desk, the lawyer framing his brief, the judge upon the bench, the sculptor, the painter, the preacher, the doctor and the nurse, are, or should be, immune from the driving demands for more and more output. Theirs are responsibilities which none can share when the time comes for considered judgment and action which cannot be reversed. Their value lies, not in the quantity, but in the quality of the work done and the thing produced.

Theoretically, at least, in every factory and shop where men and women stand in lines and almost automatically perform their individual tasks of assembling, stitching, cutting and riveting, there are placards imposing silence and forbidding idling and loitering. The successful operations making for efficiency demand the undivided time and attention of the workers. We are not offended by such reasonable inhibitions. But do we voluntarily impose upon ourselves the same considerate censorship when we are tempted to monopolize the time and attention of those who are not so patently and arbitrarily regimented? I confess, without being charged or accused, that I do not do this. But I have lately resolved that henceforth I shall.

It is not a simple or easy matter for one reared in and accustomed to the more casual business etiquette of an older order to accustom himself to the newer and possibly more efficient ways of this present regime. But the conviction has come at last, as perhaps it must come to all of us, that the insistent demands upon the time and thought of men and women who are doing today, under high pressure, the tasks which once were undertaken somewhat more casually and deliberately, are entitled to my thoughtful consideration.

* * *

Because of this I am determined henceforth to be cautious as to the place where I park myself for a business appointment or friendly chat, and to be far more careful to see to it that I do not tarry beyond the prescribed or necessary time limit.

We all enjoy a little visit. Nothing is sweeter than congenial companionship. We all like to ask about the friends we have long missed, the folks at home, the affairs of the lodge, the church, the grange, the golf club. We like to learn how the fishing is on the creek or lake. What are the political chances of our old friend the Congressman? There are a thousand and one affairs which really ought to be discussed, and as many economic problems which ought to be solved.

My sympathies are with those who come to call, and with the impromptu host as well. None of us has learned his lesson any too well. But we are all learning, from necessity, that the unwritten language dictated by courtesy and consideration speak warningly and emphatically. Careless parking is no longer fashionable.

The Wide Horizon

Wanted

By D. M. MacKegg

DURING the past year Great Britain has made enormous strides in the direction of economic recovery. Factories are once more working at full pressure, mines are being re-opened, theaters and cinemas are crowded. Yet the problem of unemployment is by no means solved. In practically every trade and profession the supply of workers exceeds the demand. Consider the situation of teachers in London. In the capital city of the British Empire alone there are no fewer than 2000 teachers, both men and women, who are on the permanent staff of the County Council, and who receive, and will continue to receive, their entire statutory salary, for whom no regular job can be found. And every summer, from training colleges and universities all over the British Isles, from Truro to Sheffield, from Oxford to Swansea, the already crowded ranks of teachers are swelled by hordes of fully-qualified aspirants after pedagogic fame.

Now the teaching profession is a specially fortunate one. It is in the main government-financed. Its conditions of employment compare favorably with those of any trade or vocation in the kingdom. If education, with all its colossal resources, cannot today absorb everyone who is qualified and willing to devote his life's energies to it, the situation regarding other and less wealthy occupations can easily be imagined.

There is, however, one profession which is far from overcrowded. Even in the worst years of the depression there were always jobs going in domestic service. There still are. A harassed housewife in the suburbs can advertise in the local papers for months, she can badger her friends, and put her name down in half a dozen agencies, without receiving a single inquiry from a prospective servant.

* * *

An organization known as the Wayfarers' Sunday Association recently undertook an inquiry into the causes of the unpopularity of domestic service. Report leads to a somewhat puzzling conclusion. It has been freely thought that service was unpopular because it generally involved the wearing of a uniform, the use of Christian names, and the designation "domestic servant." But large numbers of workers wear uniforms without grumbling. Bishops, university lecturers, tram conductors and postmen do it; and the Wayfarers' Sunday Association found that on the whole none of these points caused much dissatisfaction among those engaged in paid household duties.

Certainly a few complaints were made. Mistresses are accused of changing the maid's half-day off at too short notice; the lack of social opportunities is pointed out; and a desire for board-wages during holidays is sometimes expressed. Most important of all, the servant has long hours and very little free time. But wages themselves, varying from £40 to £80 a year, are not in the main regarded as unsatisfactory.

This meager harvest of facts is disappointing. Obviously it does not tell anything like the whole story. There are other, and more intangible, reasons than these, why domestic service is unpopular. For one thing, its status has been rapidly sinking during the last couple of centuries. Generally speaking, two hundred years ago a few great families kept servants, while other people did their own work. These families had won fame and respect. Their work and importance in their parish or county, or, in some cases, in the history of their country, were well-known. Servants joining up with them felt something of the pride that a soldier feels in his regiment or an undergraduate in his college. Such families even today have no difficulty in finding a domestic staff commensurate with their needs. The difficulty comes in with the small suburban household living in a semi-detached villa. It is indeed hard to rouse that feudal feeling in a six-roomed house.

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Moreover, the servant in the great families could always look forward to promotion. The fourth footman regarded the butler with awe, and ever before his eyes he held the dazzling prospect of one day becoming a butler himself. No such professional advance lies in front of the single-handed maid of today.

There is, perhaps, another reason. In the last score or so of years the opening up to women of professions hitherto almost exclusively reserved to men has marked itself out as one of the greatest liberating movements the world has ever known. To this achievement of freedom, at least, the twentieth century can point with pride. But one danger is to be avoided. Women now justly able to do the same work as men, should not make the mistake of thinking that the jobs which men have done in the past are more important than those which have been done by women. That would indeed be an ironic example of successful male domination. Keeping a house neat and agreeable is quite as culturally important a job as sitting on an office stool, though the male thought down the ages has been very reluctant to admit it. The traditional men's occupations have in recent years, as a result of the increased demand for them, received an immense access of prestige which they do not intrinsically deserve. This has reacted on the position of domestic service, whose attractiveness will increase when balance of thought is restored.